The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XXXIX. LOUISVILLE, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1869. NEW SERIES. NO. 406.

WASHINGTON.

Assistant Treasurer Butterfield Before the Cabinet.

Grant's Name Used Without Authority.

Hon. Thos. Ewing Seized with Paralysis in the Supreme Court.

Depressing Effect of A. J.'s Defeat.

Butler's Senatorial Prospects Blighted.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

BUTTERFIELD INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The regular session of the Cabinet was held to-day, and some additional routine business transacted in the way of revenue appointments in the Southwest, after which the recent developments implicating Assistant Treasurer Butterfield in the Gold Ring were discussed, and it was stated that their truth was under full investigation. If they are sustained his dismissal is imminent. The President expressed regret at the allegations that his family were concerned with Corbin and company in buying gold and bonds, and denied all knowledge of it for himself and family, and added that he was not responsible for any purchases Corbin and Gould might have made with an unauthorized use of his name. It is quite likely that some authoritative statement will be made by the President to a letter imbodying the pith of his remarks to-day.

HON. THOMAS SWING,

while arguing a case in the Supreme Court this afternoon, was seized with a nervous prostration or symptoms of a paralytic stroke and fell to the floor. Several members of the bar at once carried him up and carefully laid him to an adjoining room, where he lay quite insensible. Physicians were at once summoned and everything done by them and others that medical skill could suggest, but the prospect of his recovery is slight. He is too low to be removed to his residence. The court at once adjourned, and the Chief Justice and the other Justices were assiduous in their attention. Judge Chase said that Mr. Ewing's attack was very much like that which struck down Thomas Corwin in his presence four years ago. Mr. Ewing had been quite well before his sudden illness to-day, but his intense age does not give him a very great hold on life. He was alive at the time.

SUPERVISOR BLOOMFIELD, OF ILLINOIS,

reports that the taxes on tobacco have increased in Chicago about $14,000 in the last month over the corresponding month of last year; and that these are only a few of the many instances that he could call to mind of the condition of affairs in the collection of the revenue in Illinois.

THE TREASURY.

The financial condition of the Treasury to-day in the coin line is very flourishing. The total amount of coin on hand is $104,344,374 and fourteen millions including coin certificates, and ninety-two millions without certificates.

THE TENNESSEE ELECTION.

There was great interest felt to-day in the result of the Tennessee Senatorship, and the friends of Johnson were very much pleased at his defeat. Quite a number of Republicans regretted it, and among other reasons declared that Johnson's election would have improved Ben. Butler's prospects in Massachusetts for the Senatorship. Indeed a relative of Butler said that if Johnson succeeded as a Democrat Johnson to the Senate Massachusetts would have thrown overboard Henry Wilson and sent Ben. Butler to meet him.

[To the Associated Press.]

PROCEEDINGS IN SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—In the Supreme Court of the United States to-day the case of John Maguire against Mary D. Tyler, *et al.*, was argued on a motion to reform the judgment entry in the case so as to correct the error claiming it is in violation of the powers and jurisdiction of the court. The mandate commands the Supreme Court of Missouri to affirm a judgment of the Common Pleas Court of St. Louis, in respect to a question of local law which the Supreme Court had referred, is an error.

WASHBURNE'S CONSCIENTIOUS SCRUPLES.

It is not true, as recently published, that Minister Washburne has applied to the State Department for $15,000 to defray his personal expenses. The facts, as obtained from an official source, are that Minister Washburne, Minister Curtin, and Secretary Motley, Secretary of the United States legation at London, recently severally applied to the Government to have more than $200 each paid them for additional for office rent. The records of the Fifth Auditor's office show that since Minister Washburne has been in France he has declined to receive certain allowances until he could legally satisfy himself that he was entitled to them.

Chilness of Wisconsin resident in this city formed a Republican club to-night.

THE REVENUE TROUBLES IN FLORIDA.

Gen. Keyserawski, Supervisor of Georgia and Florida, reports under date of Oct. 18, that Jackson and Washington counties in Florida are under control of an armed mob which has risen to prevent the execution of the revenue laws. The leader of this mob is one Jas. P. Coker, who is represented to be a wealthy and influential man. He has threatened Assistant Assessor Low, of Mariana, with personal violence and has challenged him to fight, and that officer writes to the supervisor that he only canvasses his district at the hazard of his life. Assessor Wilson writes corroborating his assistant's statement.

TROOPS CALLED FOR.

The Collector of Customs at Jacksonville, Fla., J. A. Deckery, writes to the Supervisor that the State Tax Collector and his wife had been brutally murdered in Washington county, adjoining Jackson county, since the election, and the Deputy-Collectors and Assistant Assessors of Internal Revenue are in immediate danger. The Supervisor has called for troops.

TWO VACANCIES.

Supervisor Smith, of the Western District of New York, and Supervisor Southworth, of the Western District of Pennsylvania, having resigned, ex-Senator John O'Donnell, of New York, and General J. R. Sweetser, of Pittsburg, have been nominated by Commissioner Delano to fill the vacancies.

CUSTOM RECEIPTS

Last week, $3,602,983.

UNDER DISABILITIES.

It is said to have been discovered that the newly elected Senator from Virginia, Mr. Johnston, as well as Mr. Gibson, the new Representatives from that State, are still laboring under disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment.

BOSTON.

Financial Success of the Great Peace Jubilee—Handsome Recompense to its Projector.

BOSTON, Oct. 22.—The Executive Committee of the National Peace Jubilee Association, having closed their accounts, make the following statement of the results of that great enterprise: Total receipts from sale of tickets, rent of rooms, and all other sources, $594,179; expended, $226,388, including balance in the hands of the Treasurer, $6,382. The committee, in closing their report say nothing contrary to general apprehension the receipts of the Jubilee were sufficient to pay all its expenses without calling on the guaranteed fund. The balance remaining in the treasury is absolutely at the disposal of the committee, to be used for the reimbursement of their own services or compensation of their services or any other purpose to which they may please to appropriate it. They have unanimously decided to add this amount to the proceeds of the benefit concert given to Mr. Gilmore as their testimonial to his genius and tireless energy in inaugurating one of the most brilliant of the series of entertainments of modern times. The proceeds of the concert amounted to $32,146, and the balance in the treasury, $6,382, making the total testimonial placed in trust for Mr. Gilmore and his family $38,528.

CINCINNATI.

Killed by a Fall—Found Dead—Thayer's Circus Goes Up—A Risky Case.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 22.—Samuel Fowler, a workman in Halabud's foundry, was killed yesterday by a fall through a hatchway of the establishment.

G. M. Bryant was found dead in his bed this morning.

Thayer's circus has gone up. All the property is in the hands of the Sheriff of Hamilton county, attached by creditors, most of them employes of the company. Suits amounting to $6,000 are already entered, and more coming.

The big whisky case against Harris, Huston & Lane, of Dayton, distillers, went to the jury in the U. S. District Court this evening. The jury adjourned till morning.

CUBA.

Rebels near Trinidad—Skirmishing.

HAVANA, Oct. 22.—Small bodies of rebels have made their appearance near Trinidad.

A skirmish took place between insurgents and Spanish troops in the Carerra Villas district during which six insurgents were killed. In the Sierra Nuevitas district a small engagement took place between Spaniards and Cubans, during which the Cubans lost seven killed.

EASTPORT, ME., Oct. 22.—A shock of an earthquake was felt here at 5:30 this morning, the most severe ever felt in this vicinity.

NASHVILLE.

The Senatorial Fight Over—A. J. Defeated—Hon. Henry Cooper Who and What He Is—The Races.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

NASHVILLE, Oct. 22.—After one of the most fierce and exciting contests that has perhaps ever characterized a Senatorial race in this country, the fight was ended to-day in Andy Johnson's defeat. This result was unlooked for by the public at large, as the vote of yesterday seemed to be decidedly in favor of Johnson's ultimate triumph. The opposition, at last fully alive to the situation, held caucuses at the City Hotel last night, where the various expeditions were planned. After quite a long consultation a decision was arrived at, to concentrate upon Judge H. Cooper, the Republicans consenting to drop Fletcher and vote solid for Cooper. The latter, who is State Senator, was probably the strongest man they could have selected, as he was sure to draw off two of Johnson's friends in the Senate, one of them being Edmund Cooper (tremendous Cooper), the newly-elected Senator's brother. The new movement was kept profoundly secret until this morning, when vigorous measures were put in operation to stiffen the wavering, and present such a front as would defeat Johnson on the first ballot. When the convention was called to order, Senator Bryant, who had hitherto supported Johnson, arose, and in a neat little speech nominated Cooper. He received a majority of four in the Senate. In the House the vote was a tie, each receiving forty-one votes.

The result of the ballot was received with the wildest enthusiasm, the galleries being perfectly packed with interested spectators.

The defeat of Johnson is considered an event of more than ordinary significance, considering the peculiar relation of parties in Tennessee at the present time. Among the Conservatives there is a progressive, tolerant and liberal element, where the principal exponents are the Nashville Banner and the Memphis Avalanche.

Johnson represented the retrogressive and proscriptive spirit of Tennessee politics, and wished to mold the party accordingly. His election, it was contended, would have been a triumph of Bourbonism, and, viewing the matter in this light, the Banner opened its batteries against him with tremendous force, and it is not saying too much that its untiring warfare against the man at last brought about his defeat. That Johnson represented the extreme Democracy it is only necessary to say that the Republicans in the Legislature voted solid against him.

FINE.

Judge Henry Cooper, the newly elected Senator, is about 45 years old and is a lawyer of good abilities. He was a staunch Union man during the war, is now conservative, holding liberal and tolerant views. While not being specially identified with he will make a safe legislator in the National Congress. He is a brother of Edmund Cooper, formerly private secretary of President Johnson.

[To the Associated Press.]

NASHVILLE, Oct. 23.—The opposition concentrated on Henry Cooper to-day, and he was elected Senator on the first ballot—Cooper 65, Johnson 51.

The latter of Senator gives satisfaction to all but Johnson's most ardent friends. Probably a better selection could not have been made. Mr. Cooper is one of the ablest lawyers in Tennessee, was a leader of military Governor Johnson's appointees to the judiciary, and was commended for his integrity as an officer. He was elected to the simple passage to the Legislature. He gave the decision in the Shedbrooke-Ridley case, now pending in the United States Supreme Court, that our franchise law is unconstitutional. On retiring from the bench he became professor in the Lebanon Law School. Reaching this city he removed to Nashville, and is now Senator from Davidson. To show the estimation in which he is held by all parties, it may be noted that on the 10th inst. he was put in nomination, voted for him. The election throws the last shovel of earth on republican in Tennessee.

Two races on Blood Horse course yesterday. First, Belmont stake for three-year-olds, two miles, entrance $500, added $400, won by Col. Chorn's Versailles, who beat Nannie Douglas in two heats. Time 3:53—3:53½.

Second race for all ages, mile heats, purse of $700, won by Kitty Fee, which b. f. by Uncle Vic in three heats, beating John Kilgour, who took third place, the bettly Say, Big Bobtail, Grand Dutchess and Morgan Scout. Time 1:56¼—1:55¾—1:55½.

To-day Charley Walker walked over for the association purse of $500 for all ages, mile heats, best three in five. Kitty Fee 4 2 1 1 1; Victory 1 1 2 2 4; Donovan 3 3 3 3 2; Lancet 2 4 4 4 3. Time 1:55¾. Distanced; Parding's b. c. by Loyalty 6, distanced. Time 1:53¾—1:51¾—1:54½—1:57—1:55.

The Kentucky Association Trial Trek mud-ty. Rain all the time of the race. Saturday's race is postponed to Wednesday.

ST. LOUIS.

Adjournment of the Capital Convention—A Pleasure Trip.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 22.—The National Capital Convention met at the Southern Hotel this morning, and, after the passage of some complimentary resolutions on the appointment by the President of the following sub-committee for the purpose of facilitating any business that may be brought before it to transact in the interest of the capital movement, adjourned *sine die*:

Judge John D. Caton, of Illinois; Sam. R. Churchill, of Kentucky; L. J. Reeves, of Missouri; Clark E. Carr, of Illinois; John Coburn, of Indiana.

It is probable that this committee will call another convention, to be held at Washington city.

Soon after adjournment the delegates and a large number of ladies and gentlemen of this city embarked on board the steamer Belle of Alton, and will spend the day in pleasure sail between Bissell's Point, five miles above, and Carondolet, six miles below the city. At the latter place they visited the new iron furnaces and rolling mill of Col. Walsh. During the trip a collision was spread and several speeches made.

The convention has been a decided success. Thirteen States and five territories were represented by some of their ablest and most practical men, and there was an earnestness of purpose and unanimity of sentiment among them rarely manifested in a deliberative body. All seem to be satisfied that a great and grand movement has been inaugurated, which will culminate in a reasonable time in the successful carrying out of the object sought for—the removal of the capital of the republic to some point in this great valley—the future, if not present seat of empire—the center of the wealth, population and power of the union.

RICHMOND.

The Tobacco Stamp Counterfeiters—High Character of the Parties.

RICHMOND, Oct. 22.—The case of the parties charged with selling counterfeit tobacco revenue stamps promises to lead to important disclosures. Two more arrests have been made in connection with it, one of them being Charles Jackson, a tobacco manufacturer of Petersburg, who is charged with furnishing a printing stamp to make a counterfeit by Thos. W. and Fred B. Annasche were before the U. S. Commissioner to-day and held for trial. The U. S. attorney said that this was part of a wealthy gang, the principals of which would take them out of jail, if $50,000 had to be forfeited to do it. The Commissioner fixed bail at $10,000, and each gave it. The factory of Annasche was seized to-day for violation of revenue laws. The other parties have been bailed in $5,000 each, making $20,000. The case excited much interest from the fact that all parties are well-known as former revenue officers here.

PHILADELPHIA.

High Constable Removed—the Brooks Case.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—High Constable Clark has been removed by Mayor Fox. He has been connected with the police for fifteen years.

The Brooks case was resumed this morning. Mr. Morrow testified to the facts of the assault. He recognized Morrow as being in Keenan's store previous to the assault, and believed Loughery to be another. The man he saw struggling to get into the carriage at the door when he reached it in pursuit of his assailants. On account of the disappearance of a witness the case was postponed. The court adjourned till to-morrow. Judge Ludlow invited the efforts of the United States authorities out of the State and Territories to endeavor to find this witness, and said he would exhaust the power of the court in the search, and, if found within New York or New Jersey, he would request the Governor of that State to deliver him to the court.

WILMINGTON.

Trial of the Officers of the Hornet—The Crew Orderly.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 22.—The trial of the officers of the steamer Cuba was continued before the United States Commissioner to-day, and the court adjourned until to-morrow. The only witness yet examined was Gordon, who said he belonged to the United States detective force. The defense expected to be able to invalidate his testimony. The trial may consume several days.

The sailors and marines of the Cuba have been quartered at the Seamen's Home by their officers, and show no disposition to leave. They have generally conducted themselves in an orderly manner.

NEW ENGLAND.

Visited by an Earthquake.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 22.—A distinct shock of earthquake was felt here at half-past 5 this morning. It was also felt at White River, Littleton, and heartily at Wells River. Various other places report having experienced the shock.

PORTLAND, Oct. 22.—An earthquake was felt here this morning. Reports received show that it was felt as far east as St. John, as far north as Kendallville, and south as far as Paris.

BOSTON, Oct. 22.—Earthquake this morning was felt very distinctly in this city and vicinity.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS. Oct. 22.—A slight shock of earthquake, lasting some seconds, was felt in this city at 5 o'clock this morning.

HARTFORD, CONN., Oct. 22.—A shock of earthquake was distinctly felt about 5 o'clock this morning. It was also felt at Windsor and other parts of the State.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

THE ORLEANS CONFISCATED PROPERTY.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—It is asserted a number of deputies propose to introduce a law at the next session of the Corps Legislatif, to annul the decree of 1852, confiscating property of the Orleans princes.

PROPOSED RADICAL DEMONSTRATION.

The Public reports that nine radicals are visiting the workshops and urging the men to take part in the demonstration of the 30th inst. The Press says the Revolutionary Committee of Paris have warned the working men in the provinces, that on the 30th inst. there will be a general uprising in the city Radical journals do not approve of the proposed demonstration.

RADICAL LEADERS.

It is rumored that Laudrae Rollin, Felix Pyatt, Victor Hugo, Louis Blanc, and the extreme radicals, will come forward as candidates for the Corps Legislatif in the supplementary elections soon to be held in Paris.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

THE GOLD SPECULATORS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The Grant, Corbin, and Butterfield gold speculations continue to be the great topic of conversation in this city. Unless Butterfield resigns before Wednesday he will be removed. General Benjamin F. Butler is now in town, and is collecting all necessary material to enable him immediately after the opening of Congress to move for a committee of investigation with power to send for persons and papers. All the papers now, without distinction of party, call for Butterfield's removal, and the great scandal eclipses, for the time being, all other matters.

The grand jury are still in session, holding deliberations, but no witnesses have as yet been examined. The friends of the administration are doing their utmost to stifle all investigations. The foreman of the grand jury has had a long interview with prominent officials.

FIRE.

The question whether Jas. Fisk, Jr., is a resident of Boston or New York was gone into at length in the Court of Common Pleas to-day, in the matter of the attachment of the Grand Opera House by Fisk's creditors. The latter claim that Fisk is a resident of Boston, and produced voluminous affidavits, showing that his family reside there. Fisk's counsel states in court that he was separated from his wife, but Fisk is out in a card stating that for thirteen years he has lived happily with his wife, and that the reporters have misunderstood his counsel.

MONETARY.

Secretary Boutwell has retired three millions of three per cent. certificates. They will be cancelled in future as fast as presented by the bank.

THE LEGAL-TENDER ACT.

A decision against the constitutionality of the legal-tender act is looked for in Wall street from the United States Supreme Court before January next, in some quarters, this is regarded as doubtful.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

advanced, owing to considerable purchases for foreign account. The advance in the price of gold enabled the foreign bankers to buy bonds for Europe at a profit. At the close of the day the demand is very brisk.

Foreign exchange is lower owing to large offerings of bonds and cotton bills.

After the adjournment of the Gold Board the quotation was 131¾.

Stocks irregular. There was a break in New York Central, which closed at 188.

OUR OWN MARKET REPORT.

Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal.

LIVE STOCK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Beef cattle—fresh offering to-day 2,525; market dull and closed weak, at a decline of ¼@½c per pound. Range of prices 9½@13c.

Sheep and Lambs—arrivals since Wednesday 12,771; market weak with decline of ¼ cent, and dull; sales of sheep at 4½@6¾c; lambs 8½@9¾c.

Swine—receipts since Wednesday 4,113; prices declined ¼ cent per hundred weight, closing at 10@10½c. Dressed hogs dull at 12@13½c.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour—declined 10c; fair demand for common and medium State and Western. Wheat—dull, with a decline of 1@2 cents; few transactions. Corn—more steady and closed firm. Oats—1 cent higher and more active.

PROVISIONS.

Mess pork—Nothing doing at wholesale; a fair retail trade at 30½@30¾ for new. Lard—dull and lower. Lard firm on Western, with few transactions; 18¾@18¾c. Cut meats more abundant, but still less than the demand. Bacon scarce, and business nominal at 13¾@13¾c, offered freely.

GROCERIES.

Sugar—Market slow, with few buyers; refining 10½@11¼c; refined 13@13¾c. Coffee brisk at full prices, with small supply; Rio in bond 9½@11¼c; duty paid 13¾@17¾c.

TOBACCO

dull and lower. Kentucky 7¾@13c; Havana 97c @$1 07.

FREIGHTS.

But small business owing to the extreme rates: cotton to Liverpool by st am ¾ penny; wheat 11¾, by sail 9¾ pence; flour 2 shillings and 6 pence.

[To the Associated Press.]

PANAGUATAN OUTRAGES.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The Congressional committee to-day took testimony relative to outrages on American citizens in Paraguay, commenced its session here to-day.

BUTTERFIELD DISMISSAL AN INVESTIGATION.

The Commercial says Gen. Butterfield, in a letter to Secretary Boutwell, indignantly denies the assertions regarding his association with schemes of the gold ring, repudiates the idea that he has been in any manner identified with it, and requests a full and searching official investigation.

EVANGELICAL CHURCHES.

The Council of Evangelical churches met again to-day. After much discussion resolutions were adopted favoring a permanent Evangelical Council to meet yearly, to the end that an alliance of the evangelical bodies can be consummated. The basis allows to the delegates of the teachers of the Gospel increased. Henry Ward Beecher made the principal address. Prof. Schaff, of Philadelphia, read a sermon from Europe on the steamer Rhine, having finished his mission in behalf of the general conference of the Methodist Church which is to be held here during the autumn of next year. Dr. Schaff has received promise of personal attendance and co-operation from most distinguished divines of all the denominations in Great Britain and on the Continent.

TO BE HANGED.

Daniel Burke was to-day sentenced to be hanged on the 10th of December for the murder of Thomas Cane on the occasion of the great oil fire at Hunter's Point.

THE ERIE STRIKE.

The strike among the machinists on the Erie railroad continues.

A DEFICIT.

It is reported that a deficiency of $13,400 has been discovered in the accounts of the late city treasurer of New Brunswick, N. J.

TEN INCHES OF SNOW

is stated to have fallen at Leyden, Lewis county, yesterday.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.

This evening at a house of ill-fame in Cross-by street, Henry Gasques, a Cuban, stabbed his mistress, Josephine Wood, inflicting a dangerous wound, and then attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself. He was arrested. His wounds are not fatal.

POUGHKEEPSIE.

Action of the Presbyterian Synod.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 22.—During the meeting of the Synod to-day the Board of Publication of the literature and music of the Sabbath-schools were denounced as unfit to be taken into the church, and resolutions were adopted urging christians to use their efforts to enforce a rigid observance of the Sunday laws, and refuse their votes to persons who violate those laws. Last night the Synod adjourned to meet again on the third Tuesday in October, 1870, in Fourth Avenue Church, New York city.

NEW HAVEN.

Proceedings of the American Dental Convention.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 22.—In the American Dental Convention yesterday, Dr. Crowell, President, the following officers were elected for the year: President, J. G. Ambler; Vice President, Samuel Malleth; Recording Secretary and Treasurer, J. F. Smith; Corresponding Secretary, J. H. Latimer. The afternoon was occupied in discussing the best material for artificial dentures. The profession was urged to use their efforts to discountenance the use of rubber as a base for artificial teeth.

Child Murder.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 22.—The jury summoned to take evidence concerning the death of Mary Callahan, October 18th, rendered a verdict that the child died from inhuman treatment at the hands of its mother, and that the husband, Walter Callahan, was a party to the crime. Both are under arrest.

Base Ball.

BOSTON, Oct. 22.—A game of base ball this afternoon between the Redfords, of Brooklyn, and the Lowell Club, of Boston, resulted in favor of the former by a score of 29 to 23.

WORCESTER, Oct. 22.—About 5 this morning a distinct shock of an earthquake was experienced in this city, lasting about three seconds, and the motion appeared to be from east to west. A movement of lesser violence followed, about two seconds intervening.

THE LATE CONVENTION.

All Sorts of Opinions from all Kinds of Sources

"From Grave to Gay, from Lively to Severe."

A FIRE ON FILLMORE.

NOBODY HURT.

[From the Richmond Dispatch.]

We have had many Commercial Conventions in the South. They have done little or no good that we know of. On the other hand they have done no harm. The one which met in Louisville on the 12th discussed almost every sort of question.

A SOCIAL SUCCESS.

[From the St. Louis Republican.]

From a social point of view the Convention, as could not fail to happen to any assemblage that should meet in a Kentucky city, was most pleasant in its receptions, arrangements and conclusion. Sections long separated, men of mark long estranged, met and fraternized upon a common platform, and gathered an additional impulse toward common interests and fraternal regard from the homeless hospitality of their Kentucky hosts. Aside from a purely material point the result is but little less satisfactory. The utterances of the Convention, uncertain only on the question of finance and of Chinese labor, were such decided steps in the path to renewed commercial prosperity.

Trade, the convention had its weaknesses. It was somewhat given to resolutions declaratory of the "nationality" of many things allowed one or two private axes to be to the ground in the name of public benefit, and dodged two important questions. The resolutions, however, were harmless, the axes too dull to be greatly benefitted by sharpening, and the question of finance and Chinese immigration too weighty for the brief consideration that might be given them.

FINANCIAL

[From the St. Louis Democrat.]

That the reports contain some particularly egregious errors we hardly think necessary. But the Committee on Finance came so close to a very sensible and just report that we can neither forbear commenting upon the fact nor regretting its disagreement. That committee contains scarcely a single member whose name is especially familiar, but it has among it men of more than usual intelligence. Convention was indebted for some of its excellent suggestions. The Chairman was Mr. McKendree, of Illinois. He certainly laid down by this report are excellent; that currency is not productive wealth, but only a medium to facilitate the exchange of property; that values of property and of an irredeemable currency so regulate themselves by each other that the amount of currency in circulation in no manner regulates the case of the money market; that such a currency retards production as a necessary result, and so destroys confidence, and that it should therefore be banished. It would be a great thing to have the Secretary of the Treasury go home to the comprehension, not merely to the mass of men, but of such distinguished persons as Hon. Gerrit Smith, Pendleton and other advocates of repudiation by indirect methods.

The recommendation of the committee, however, that a new and liberal and important conclusion for reasoning so sound. If it is that Congress should enact a free banking law, and retire the United States legal tender notes. We fail to see in what manner this device will remedy the evil. On the contrary, we think it very fallacious. The organizing all the requisite qualities for a valuable medium of circulation.

THE HEBREWS.

Their Physical Advantages.

[From the London Medical Times and Gazette, Sept. 18.]

M. Legoyt terminates with the following conclusions an elaborate paper which he recently read at the Parisian Statistical Society, on "Certain Biostatic Immunities of the Jewish Race in Europe":

"The facts which are here collected, and which are nearly all derived from official sources, appear sufficient to establish the fact that the Jewish race is distinguished from the other European races in a biostatic point of view, by a greater fecundity. In fact, its general fecundity is less. 2. So is it, at least as a general rule, with regard to its legitimate fecundity. 3. The same holds in relation to its natural or illegitimate fecundity. 4. In an equal number of births, there are fewer children born dead among the Jews than others. Among other things it is reported that Father Hecker is to "interview" the great Carmelite friar, Father Hyacinthe. He is primed with offices to have him restored to his former status in the church. Father Hecker leaves in the next steamer for Rome, where he is attending the Ecumenical Council as the representative of Right Rev. Dr. Rosecrans, Bishop of the Diocese of Cincinnati.

Rev. Dr. Ireneus Prime had an interview with Father Hyacinthe yesterday morning at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Lt. Prime expressed Father Hyacinthe the great satisfaction which the Protestant clergy and all friends of religious liberty had experienced in the reception which he himself encountered when he take with reference to the Church of Rome, and declared that the sympathies of the entire Protestant community were with the apostate. Father Hyacinthe, whatever might be his present or prospective ecclesiastical position. To this the latter responded that it was indeed both an honor and a pleasure to become acquainted with all the Christian people of this country. He recognized the Protestant clergy as the Christians as the religion of Christ, and desire while I am in the United States to make myself thoroughly acquainted with the religious, moral and political state of things. *Je reste un Catholique*—I remain a Catholic—but I resist the abuses of the church." Prime replied if while he (Pere Hyacinthe) was in this country he would address public assemblies, remarking that the community would be greatly pleased to hear his utterances. Father Hyacinthe responded that he desired to remain quiet while he was here, and to observe without being heard. Referring to Dr. Prime's charming name, "Ireneus," Father Hyacinthe remarked that he would be glad to see him again in the course of the week.

Subsequently we chatted with a gentleman who was a fellow passenger with Father Hyacinthe's fellow-passenger. He told us that the reverend gentleman had intimated to him that he intended with regard to resuming clerical duties on his return to France, to be guided in a great measure on the action of the Pope and the Ecumenical Council.

At 2 p. m. Father Hyacinthe left his hotel to call upon Gen. Dix; but as that gentleman was in the country, the Father was prevented from seeing him. It is learned that the confederation of Evangelical clergy from Boston are to arrive in this city to-day, for the purpose of tendering a public reception to the friar. They are to be headed by Rev. Dr. Kirk. In the afternoon the Father visited the French Consul, with whom he remained a long time. By Rev. Mr. Bigelow, formerly pastor of the Evangelical church in Paris, with whom he conversed for some time.

The newspapers have gained credence that Father Hyacinthe intends to preach, or in some public manner to define his position while he remains in this country. Nothing is farther from the fact. He has neither desire or intention, for reasons which he spoke upon his sojourn

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 23, 1869.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers who wish to avail themselves of the advantages of our extraordinarily large edition on Sunday morning, will hand in their favors not later than 8 o'clock this evening.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

The legacy and succession tax returned for Mercer county for September was $1,808 75.

The Frankfort Commonwealth heads an article on the late bridge accident on the falls—"The bridge of death."

Messrs. Chas. & Wm. Dunn, of Garrard, have sold to Mr. Wm. Anderson, of Boyle, $700 worth of Berkshire pigs.

Benjamin T. Crim, of Clark, has sold his premium two-year old Vindex colt to Wm. Darnaby, of Fayette county, for $800.

In Danville, on Monday last, the hog market was very active, and the price sprung from $8 50 to $9 for good, well-fatted hogs.

The proceedings of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Kentucky, published fifty years ago, are among the archives of the Franklin Lodge of Danville.

The suit of Charles B. Hill against Dr. John M. Shackleford for striking him in the Mayor's office in Maysville, about two years ago, was discontinued on Saturday, the defendant paying costs.

A son of Ham named Edward Page was tried on Friday last in Maysville for stealing a ham from D. A. Richardson. The jury voted him thirty-nine lashes, which he received at the jail yard that day.

The kitchen attached to the dwelling-house of Mr. Jas. A. Slaughter, about three miles south of Danville, was destroyed by fire last Sunday night. With great difficulty Mr. S. succeeded in saving the dwelling-house.

The organization of the Flat Creek and Frankfort turnpike road company was completed on Monday, by the election of a Board of Directors, with L. E. Harvie as President. Sixty shares of stock have been taken.

Willis Edgington, of Garrard, had his leg broken in a scuffle with his wife's uncle on the 15th. It occurred during a friendly contest, and no ill feeling is felt by either party, though Willis was pretty badly hurt.

Mr. Aaron Owens, of Robertson county, sold a mule to Mr. Sims, of Bourbon county, for the sum of $270 last County Court day. It was pronounced the finest mule that has been offered in that market for ten years.

The dwelling house of Mr. Benson Holland, living near Tilton, in Fleming county, was entirely destroyed by fire on last Wednesday night. The house was newly built. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

The slaughter house of Benjamin Farmer, near the Kentucky Military Institute, Frankfort, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning, together with seven sheep and two beef cattle contained in it. It was the work of an incendiary.

Two young men of Maysville, named Alexander and Lally, were out sailing on Friday, when the breeze becoming a little too stiff, upset their boat and gave them a ducking. They were rescued by parties who witnessed the catastrophe from the shore.

A fast young man, claiming to be from Atlanta, Ga., has been trying to swindle the good people of Danville by buying horses and paying for them in bogus drafts. He finally vamosed last Saturday, taking with him a fine overcoat and some loose change belonging to Mr. Barbee.

A difficulty occurred at the fair at Munfordville the other day between James Watkins, Deputy Clerk, and George Pedigo, which resulted in the serious shooting of Pedigo by Watkins. Some little unpleasantness had occurred previously at the depot. Mr. P.'s wounds are not considered dangerous.

A change of venue was granted John J. Key, at the recent term of the Mason Circuit Court, on his affidavit that he could not get justice in that county. The case has been transferred to Fleming county, where he will be tried at the next February term of the Circuit Court. Key is charged with the murder of his father and Mr. Moses Given.

Dennis Doram, a well-known colored man of Danville, died on Monday last at the age of seventy-three years. He was born a slave of Gen. Thos. Barbee, but was freed at the age of thirty-one. He learned the rope-making business, and carried it on for many years by himself. He was honest and upright in all his dealings, and had accumulated a large amount of property.

The following interesting hog item is from the Harrodsburg Kentucky People: "Mr. John C. Dean, of Mercer county, disposed of all his hogs twelve months ago except one sow and eight shotes. The produce of this sow and the eight shotes within the twelve months is as follows: Six hundred dollars' worth of hogs sold; twenty now in the pen and nearly ready for market, and thirty shotes too young to be killed. Such is the statement of Mr. Dean, one of the most respectable and reliable gentlemen, as well as one of the most successful stock raisers, in the county."

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Gadsden, Alabama, is to have a new Masonic Hall.

Chillicothe, Missouri, is to have a lady physician from Boston.

The old Mormon cemetery on the Grand River bluffs, in Daviess county, Mo., is now a cornfield.

A consignment of six young alligators was received by Mr. W. P. Rhodes, of Augusta, Ga., the other day.

Dr. Alvin Dean, one of the oldest citizens of Floyd county, Ga., died on Saturday last at the age of 69 years.

Jeff. Davis writes to a gentleman of Macon, Ga., that if his health will permit, he will attend the Georgia State Fair.

Mr. Joseph Winship, one of the oldest and most solid citizens of Atlanta, Ga., is nominated for the mayoralty of that city.

Commodore M. F. Maury has been invited to deliver the opening address at the Shelby county (Tenn.) Fair. It is thought he will accept.

Judge Jared I. Whitaker, proprietor of the Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer, has commenced suit against Judge John D. Pope for the recovery of usury.

The recorder of births and deaths of New Orleans advertises that he intends to enforce the law requiring that every child born in that city shall be recorded at his office.

The present Tennessee Legislature has repealed the law granting to certain papers in the State, destitute of support and too insignificant to be noticed, the legal advertising.

The ladies of the Atlanta (Ga.) Memorial Association have in course of preparation a series of tableaux for the benefit of raising funds for the reinterment of the Confederate dead.

The University of Virginia has elected Dr. Jno. Lynch Professor of Physiology and of Materia Medica; Prof. Faber, of the Furman University, Professor of Modern Languages and Literature.

A negro named C. H. Williams sent to Governor Smith, of Alabama, sixty dollars and free passes for his children, now in Montgomery, for the purpose of having them sent to him at Sacramento, California.

The Memphis keno establishments are hauled up before the Commissioner regularly two or three times a week, but manage even under these adverse circumstances to keep open nightly and make money.

Ferguson, Slavens & Co., of Kansas City, Mo., are slaughtering some ten or twelve car loads of cattle daily, being the beginning of a contract to slaughter 5,000 to 6,000 head of Texas cattle, which they are killing on commission.

Mr. T. J. Ragland, living near Dangerfield, Titus county, Texas, was, a few days ago, stabbed by his own son and killed. Mrs. Ragland's throat was cut during the night, but not dangerously. Mean whisky was at the bottom of the affair.

The Odd Fellows of Talladega, Alabama, propose giving a ball for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the order in that place, on the 9th of November next, that day being the fifty-sixth anniversary of the battle of Talladega.

The City Council of Atlanta, Ga., at its last meeting, passed a resolution instructing the City Attorney to bring suit at the next term of Fulton Superior Court against the Georgia railroad for damages inflicted by obstructing Butler street.

Col. Libby, of Maysville, Nodaway county, Mo., was badly cut up on the 15th inst. by a man named Henderson, whose knife barely missed the jugular vein of the former. The difficulty grew out of bargaining for the hire of a horse.

Mrs. Hilderbrand, wife of Sam. Hilderbrand, the Missouri outlaw, who had been for some time past supported by charity at Farmington, St. Francois county, left quite secretly on the night of the 8th inst., taking her six children with her.

A horrible tragedy was enacted on the plantation of the Hon. D. A. Cameron, on Big Black River, near Vicksburg, on Sunday last. A negro named Robert Wood most barbarously murdered his wife and then cut his own throat. Jealousy is said to have been the cause.

The city of Atlanta, Ga., on Tuesday last, commenced the tunnel under the Georgia railroad on Butler street, but was stopped by an injunction sued out by President King through L. J. Glenn & Son. The case is now before Judge Pope, and he has set apart next Monday to give it a hearing.

The appreciation of lands in the parish of St. John the Baptist, La., within the last twenty months, is shown in the sale of Mr. Nongue's sugar plantation to Messrs. Sheznaydre Bros. for $20,000. The place measures 12 arpents front by 120 arpents deep, and was bought by Mr. Nongue, eighteen months ago, for $15,000.

Mr. N. C. Miller, a minister of the gospel, was found guilty, during the recent session of the Circuit Court at Milan, Sullivan county, Missouri, of joining in marriage a minor son of George Stanton and a Miss Lemar, and sentenced to, imprisonment in the county jail for one month. He was afterwards released from confinement by order of the court.

An exchange observes that the remarkable recuperation of the South since the war, "redounds infinitely to the honor of American civilization." Whereupon the St. Louis Times adds: "It might not read as smoothly, but it would be far nearer the truth to say, that it redounds infinitely more to the crippled, persecuted, unassisted 'pluck' of the Southern people themselves."

The Western and Atlantic Railroad Company are building at their shops in Georgia fifty additional coal cars to be used by the Coal Company at Coal creek, to facilitate the coal trade, which at present has been curtailed by a lack of transportation. The demand from the South has been so great that the railroad companies have not had sufficient cars to supply the orders for transportation.

A few days ago Mr. E. H. Wade and Mrs. Susan Moulden were married in Knox county, Tennessee. It was the bridegroom's fourth and the bride's third marriage. The Whig says: "Mr. Wade is the father of twenty-seven children, and advanced in life, the fires of youth [illegible] and though his hair may be [illegible], yet because there is snow on the mountains, it is no sign there is no heat in the valleys."

Barth, Vicker & Mayer, merchants of Columbia, Mo., have failed with extensive liabilities. Besides their mercantile business, they had largely in grain, in consequence of which many farmer customers in Boone and Howard counties, it is said, will lose not less than $125,000 by the failure. A widow lady, a Mrs. Brown, loses some $12,000, money loaned the firm. Their liabilities in Eastern cities are also said to be large, but the probable amount is not stated.

The Charleston News says that the planters upon the South Carolina Sea Islands are going to abandon growing large staple cotton. They will do it because they believe the cotton caterpillar is likely to be a permanent infliction in those localities, and the planters find by experience that they can get no higher price when the crop is short than when it is a full one. Moreover, they find that they can do better with short staple cotton, and say that they have produced a bale to the acre even this year. Henceforth they will cultivate short staple cotton, ramie, the olive and tropical fruits.

A sort of Kuklux warning is thus announced by the St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald of the 17th: "Captain Charles F. Ernst, Assistant Assessor of United States Revenue at this place, on Friday morning received through the postoffice a communication addressed 'to C. F. Ernst, Captain of the unpaid thieves.' The envelope contained a slip cut from a newspaper embodying the statement that the County Court of Platte county had refused to allow the claim of the company of militia, which Captain Ernst commanded, that was sent to Platte county to protect the officers of registration, statements of which fact have been published in many papers. On the margin of the slip was written, 'You infernal scoundrel, we are not through with you yet.' There is no danger to be apprehended from the source of that letter. 'A barking dog never bites.'"

The Tennessee Senatorship.

The defeat of Andrew Johnson in Tennessee may be considered a formal declaration against the politicians of the old school. It will evidently disappoint the expectations of the country, which, hardly less than Mr. Johnson, looked to his return to the Senate with an eagerness flavored by a not unreasonable sense of resentment and poetic justice. On this account spectators at a distance paid small heed to the local interests and passions of the Tennesseeans. There was a gallantry also in the fight which Johnson made for political existence that produced an effect in his favor abroad, whilst the violence of his assailants excited a corresponding sympathy; and as the contest was not narrowed down to a pair of rivals, but presented the spectacle of one very conspicuous person contending against many who were either less conspicuous or, in a general sense, obscure, it was natural that the ballots should be watched with anxiety, and that Mr. Johnson, outside of Tennessee, should carry with him the almost universal support of the Democratic party.

If the election had been decided exclusively by the violence of the argument made against Mr. Johnson, we suspect he would have carried his point. But it was not. There lay behind the passion and the raking up of musty bones (and his enemies did not limit themselves to his war record, but went back in quest of material against him to a date prior to the war) many business arguments hostile to his pretensions. To these, and to a certain personal indifference on the part of his immediate friends, his defeat may be traced. Mr. Johnson is a very careless, a very isolated and a very selfish man in most of the relationships and concerns of life. His friends know, and have reason to feel, that he is singularly neglectful of them. He does not work well in harness. He seldom consults with those whom he depends upon; and, during four years, he left his adherents in Tennessee—most of them persons who had no possible private interest to push forward—without an act, a word, or a line of encouragement or aid. His nature is indeed a warm and kind one; but his temper is suspicious and his manners are cold, and the tendency of his intercourse with men of his own grade of understanding and social position is repellant. This is perhaps the only weak point of leadership in a character fundamentally and habitually strong and ardent; and, whilst it by no means justified the criticism to which he has been subjected in Nashville, it gave rise to it and colored it. Mr. Johnson has chiefly himself to thank for the war which has been waged against him. Joined to the business arguments we spoke of, and they have a good deal of force from the Tennessee stand-point, and the want of genuine, spontaneous support from his private friends, growing out of the causes we have assigned, it must render his defeat the more mortifying and conspicuous. The gentleman who has succeeded in consolidating the rather fierce and discordant opposition is a brother of the ex-President's friend and former Secretary, and it must be owned that the circumstance is not flattering to Mr. Johnson, for no one pretends, we believe, to charge the Coopers with bad faith or any unfairness whatever.

Judge Henry Cooper, the successful contestant, is a gentleman of ability, culture, unimpeached character, and excellent address. He is the youngest of three brothers, each of whom has made his mark in Tennessee. William Cooper was one of the Judges of the Supreme Court when the war began, and is now the foremost member of the bar at Nashville. Edmund Cooper has been for ten or a dozen years a leading and active politician in middle Tennessee. Henry Cooper has devoted himself to legal pursuits, and, excepting a brief service on the bench and in the State Legislature, never, we believe, occupied official position until he was elected a Senator from Nashville, whither he removed a year or two ago from Lebanon, where he had been a law professor. His promise is considered first rate, and we may fairly regard him as a rising man. He is certainly a fortunate man, and may be congratulated upon having obtained at a very early age in life, and under circumstances which are in themselves somewhat distinguishing, a most advantageous position for future usefulness and distinction. He enters the public service when the country needs a fresh relay of able leaders; when the old leaders are gradually passing away; when peculiar phases of politics call for and are calculated to develop peculiar talents. He has, moreover, two years of preparation before him; and, as the Democratic party is engaged in a fight against time, they ought to bring him, as they will surely bring it, many profitable lessons. His election will doubtless have a moderating effect upon the political elements in Tennessee. He is himself a moderate man, and, being a member of the Legislature, the increased weight which the result of yesterday will add to his influence can hardly fail to produce good fruit.

Our Board of Trade.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men," and we may add in the affairs of the Louisville Board of Trade as well. In the latter case, if the tide leads to fortune, it will be proper to add, that all is well that ends well. What the end *shall* be involves some weighty considerations.

Our first inquiry is, what were the motives that influenced the merchants and business men A. D. 1862 to ask the Legislature of Kentucky to incorporate the Louisville Board of Trade? The language of the charter answers this question. It is as follows: That the institution may * * * * "fix and determine just rules and customs among its business community, acquire and disseminate useful business information, and avoid and adjust, as far as practicable, the controversies and misunderstandings which may arise between individuals engaged in trade."

That the object, as set forth in this extract from the charter of the Board of Trade, is laudable, no one, we believe, will deny. If the Board of Trade was a necessity in 1862, is it less so in 1869? There are, we are sorry to admit, a few chapters in its record which lead to the conclusion that some business men have so decided; but, independent of the opinions of individuals, do the facts in the case warrant such a verdict? We are clearly of the opinion that they do not. On the contrary, there are many arguments showing that a Board of Trade is now more important than ever before in the commercial history of Louisville, and some of these arguments we propose to submit for the consideration of those who, by virtue of their business, wealth and influence will receive the credit attaching to the commercial importance of this metropolis, and, by parity of reasoning, will be held responsible for any retrograde movement, the result of supineness or indifference to the demands which in every live community are receiving prompt recognition. Since 1862 Louisville has shown the most gratifying advancement in all of the elements which underlie commercial importance.

The population of the city has increased fully 75,000 souls. Industrial enterprises have multiplied on all sides, necessitating the employment of increased capital. The facilities of communication with those sections of the country which look to Louisville as the best market for buying and selling have kept pace with our commercial growth and contributed vastly to our steadily-expanding trade. Hundreds who formerly went beyond Louisville for their goods, and sent to other markets their products, have been induced to give our merchants the preference, and the immense business transacted here since the commencement of the fall trade fully and eloquently attests the gigantic strides Louisville is making as a Western trade center. If the position we have assumed is tenable, and the statements we have made are true, then the conclusion is inevitable, that from every commercial or business point of view, a Board of Trade is not only as important as in 1862, the period when its charter was granted, but that the necessity has increased in the ratio of the city's advancement in population, wealth, and business importance. Since 1862, the Louisville Board of Trade has been the only recognized medium of communication between the merchants and business men of this city and commercial organizations of other cities. As such, it has fulfilled to the letter every demand, so far as we are advised, and we regard the record sufficiently creditable upon this point. The organization has occupied and maintained an enviable position as an auxiliary and constituent member of the National Board of Trade a body possessing the elements of incalculable usefulness to the whole community. Its deliberations so far have met with the most flattering reception by Congress, and, though in its very infancy, is already recognized as a power in the land. In view of this fact it is well to inquire if Louisville can afford to surrender her representation in the National Board of Trade and voluntarily shrink back to the position of a railroad station.

While every other city in all the broad land is aspiring to greater influence in commercial councils, and is putting forth efforts to attract population and capital and extend its commercial relations, it ought not to be considered among the immediate or remote possibilities for Louisville to take a step backwards. But however suicidal the act may be considered, we are advised that it has been hinted at, and may be consummated at any time. And just here it may be well to inquire what untoward circumstances are leading to this unfortunate climax. The answer is at hand. The difficulty is simply pecuniary. If we are informed correctly, the proper authorities of the Louisville Board of Trade have fixed the annual dues of membership at $10, $15 and $25. These *small* sums entitle firms of one or more to membership and all the privileges and advantages of the Louisville Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce.

It may be surmised that the managers of the institution have been too liberal in their expenditures, and too unmindful of their income; but we are assured this was not the case; on the contrary, their estimates of the years' expenses were largely within their estimates of resources, and it only requires that the dues of membership be paid to place their institution in a strong and healthy position, and that, too, after paying liabilities of the year ending March 31st, 1869, amounting to fully $1,200.

Here, then, we have the whole case, except the statement as to the actual amount required to enable the institution to meet its engagements for the current business year. This amount, we imagine, is small, from the fact, as stated, that it only requires the dues of members, if paid promptly, to solve the problem. As journalists, we are free to admit that the discussion of this subject is by no means an agreeable task, but, as the matter is rapidly approaching a crisis, we regard it as an important duty to advise our readers of the true state of the case, and to contribute, as best we may, to the avoidance of a denouement which, should it occur, would mantle the cheek of every citizen who has the welfare of our city at heart with a blush of confusion. But we will not conclude that such a humiliating result is to be recorded. The city has just emerged from a commercial convention which is now the topic of conversation in all of the commercial assemblages of the country. We have added indefinitely to our renown in all the marts of trade from New York to San Francisco. We were positively great without ostentation; and, whether in debate or dispensing princely hospitality at the festive board, Louisville was fully equal to the emergency, and responded to every demand with courtly grace and native liberality. In the matter of the Board of Trade unanimity is all that is required, and we are confident there are enough men in Louisville, if the exigencies of the case demand it, to place the institution at once beyond precariousness, and thereby increase their claims to the respect and gratitude of the whole community.

Newspaper Poets.

We must again, for the twentieth time, entreat the poets, and particularly the female poets, of America, to spare us. Up to a very recent period a young man was engaged upon the editorial staff of the COURIER-JOURNAL at forty dollars a week to do nothing but read poetical contributions and part his hair in the middle. During eight months all of the leisure of this young man was devoted to these arduous duties, and from his official report sent in at the expiration of the last quarter for which his salary was paid, we gather the following curious statistics:

TABLE 1—SCHEDULE A.

Number of pages of poetry received	17,864,213
Verses of poetry received	429,993,440
Lines of rhyme received	19,687,841,000
Lines of blank verse received	11,392,065,201

The note appended to this schedule states that the young man was regularly engaged eight days in the week and twenty-six hours each day in deciphering the foregoing; that the paper alone on which the contributions were written embraced nearly one hundred reams; and that the cost of the whole, in ink and tears, is beyond the powers of ordinary reason or calculation. But the subjoined table is equally curious and suggestive:

TABLE 2—SCHEDULE B.

Pieces rejected at sight	17,841
Illegible	214
Ill-spelled and grammarless	3,982
Plagiarisms	10,060
Suggested	24,617
From fair to average	122
Original and passable	000,000

This last statement settled the question. The young man was worn to a skeleton. We sent him to Europe for the benefit of his health and abolished his office. But the critical reflections with which he closed his report are essential to a correct understanding of the whole document, which, but for its enormous length (it would fill a volume as large as the Reports of the Patent Office) and its formidable array of abstruse figures (not figures of speech, be it known), we should present entire.

"Poetry," he says, "has exhausted its present form of expression. The very best poets are writing second-rate verses. The leading periodicals find it hard to supply themselves with decent productions in verse. Those that are readable are merely suggestive or suggested, not original; and one has only to think a little or search a little to find their counterparts already in existence. Newspaper poetry is simply abominable. Only such verses as have been rejected by the magazines, or are unfit for the magazines, are sent for publication in the daily papers, which do not pay for poetry. Good poetry will bring its price in the literary market; and why should bad poetry, which will not bring its price, be inflicted upon the readers of newspapers? I should advise verse writers to send their effusions to the magazines. If they are worth publishing, the magazines, which, are their proper vehicle, will be glad to get them; and if they are not worth publishing in a magazine, they are still less worthy of publication in a daily newspaper. Again, where a newspaper publishes one good bit of verse, it receives five thousand bad pieces, and, having set a sort of precedent by its one publication, it offends five thousand persons by its rejection of their effusions, upon grounds which they cannot or will not understand. A daily journal is no place for poetry, which is the property of the periodicals, weekly and monthly."

These are very plain, perhaps unpalatable, truths; but they are borne out by the experience of all the newspapers in christendom, and by the practice of those newspapers which exercise critical nicety in the selection and arrangement of their matter.

☞ The New York Republican tells us that Wallack played "The School for Scandal" there the other night to a very meagre audience. The people of New York don't want to see Wallack's mimic school. They are all students of the original institution.

☞ An Indiana paper says the Radicals are "playing h—ll in Chicago." Well, let them play it. At the next change of the programme you'll see them playing Chicago in h—ll.

☞ General Banks has gone to see the opening of the Suez canal. General Butler isn't going. Since Dutch Gap he doesn't take any canal in his.

CITY ITEMS.

A Secret.

The largest return for the amount invested can be had at Stowe's gallery, corner Fourth and Green streets, where complete satisfaction is guaranteed. Go there for fine porcelains or photographs.

Big Sale.

The extensive real estate sale of Morris, Southwick & Co., advertised for the 21st and postponed until Monday, the 25th inst., is creating more interest than any of their former great sales—principally because of the immediate availability of the property offered.

The Sunday Times.

To-morrow's issue of this journal will be a decidedly rich number. It will contain a poem on the late eclipse by Julia George Barry; an essay on Images, by G. W. Griffin; "The Mountain Flower," a poem, inscribed to Prof. Whipple; a "Story for My Little Niece," by Ellen Marney; "Fall of the Leaf," by Mary A. Burnett; St. Louis Fair; Mrs. Kavanaugh's story; "Judith," by Mrs. McDonald; a review of our musical societies, besides several pages of editorials and choice selections. For sale by all news agents and newsboys. Office 186 Third street, between Jefferson and Green. The circulation of the Times is large, and advertisers should send in their favors early to-day.

Condition of the Country.

If the true facts could be learned, the United States to-day is the most prosperous and wealthy country on the globe. But if Louis Napoleon takes snuff, John Bull sneezes, the Gotham bulls take an imaginary alarm thereat and run up the price of gold, and all the money men of the country—bankers, brokers and other men—snuff the breeze and run into their holes and take their tails in after them—money. Notwithstanding all this, the country is safe from the ravages of a panic at present, and this, like other small whirlwinds, is passing us by.

Walker's Tonic Bitters

Advertise themselves. All that the people want to know is that they can be bought from all druggists and dealers generally.

They "go for them," come for them, send for them, run for them, write for them, telegraph for them, and—take them, satisfied they are the best tonic in the world.

TAKE AS A PREVENTIVE.

The Reasons of its Superiority Over All Other Chill Remedies.

Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure is not only an anti-periodic, but acts upon the liver also, so that in cases where persons are bilious, as indicated by sallow complexions, loss of appetite, &c., generally followed by chills and fever, or in higher latitudes or in more exposed situations by continued or intermitting fever, the use of this tonic for a few days will entirely remove these symptoms, and show evidence of its efficacy by restoring the normal clearness of the complexion, and in an increased appetite and a restored healthy action of the secretory organs. This is really the great advantage this tonic possesses over the so-called tonics now in use, the best of which are but anti-periodics, and whilst they may break the chill, they do not remove the cause of the disease, but leave the system in as bad or in a worse condition than when first taken. The use of this medicine is therefore indicated in cases where persons are exposed to miasmatic influences, and is as valuable in warding off attacks of bilious and other fevers as in curing chills and fevers. By the use of chlorine or carbolic acid in the sleeping chambers, and a proper use of Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup as indicated by the symptoms, a person may live and enjoy good health in the most malarious districts.

☞ Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure is meeting with extraordinary success. It never fails when properly taken to cure the most obstinate case of fever and ague. For sale by all druggists.

What an Eminent Chemist Says.

Read the testimonial of Dr. J. P. Barnum, the eminent chemist and proprietor of the well-known Louisville Chemical Works:

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS, July 15, 1869.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: I am acquainted with your formula and method of preparing your Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure. It gives me pleasure to state that it contains no arsenic, but is strictly a vegetable preparation, and, in my opinion, more than ordinary merit as a domestic remedy for malarious diseases. I have recommended it in several cases of chills and fever of long standing, some of them for years, and it has been in every case a perfect success.

J. P. BARNUM, M. D.

Home Testimony.

Read the certificate of R. A. Gresham of the Louisville Transfer Company:

I have taken nearly all the alterative medicines in the market. I have found nothing to do me half so much good as Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia. R. A. GRESHAM, Louisville Transfer Company.

LOCAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK STORE.

100

New style Arabs and Bedouins, in new and beautiful stripes and plaids, just received by express, S. BARKER & CO.

☞ **J. T. Burghard, corner Brook and Market streets, has the largest assortment of millinery goods and sells at greatly reduced prices.**

The latest style velvet hats at 50c. a piece.

Nicely trimmed hats at $1 a piece.

Stylish trimmed bonnets at $3, worth $5 a piece.

Pattern velvet bonnets from $5 to $10 a piece, worth from $10 to $20.

Ribbons, flowers and feathers sold at less than wholesale price. oc23 d3

That's So.

The endless variety of choice ladies' and children's furs at Preuser & Wellenvoss's, 56 Market street, between Second and Third, are sold cheap. It will repay a visit to examine.

N. B. Furs repaired on short notice. o23 d2

☞ **A large lot of black and white Arabs at R. KNOTT'S, 108 Fourth street.**

☞ Don't fail to attend the auction sale of building lots for workingmen, on the corner of Fifteenth and Southgate streets, by Kutzleb & Lampton, this (Saturday) afternoon at 4 o'clock.

On Time.

The Gonzale hat and other new styles at Preuser & Wellenvoss's, 56 Market street, between Second and Third. o23 d2

NEW YORK STORE.

100

New style Arabs and Bedouins, in new and beautiful stripes and plaids, just received by express. S. BARKER & CO.

☞ **Elegant Bengal stripes just opened by R. KNOTT, 108 Fourth street.**

Good Advice.

Let our possessions be what they may—marble palaces, broad lands, magnificent plate, or caskets of "precious stones"—they all sink in the balance against heaven's great boon, health, and they cannot be enjoyed without it. And yet how little is it valued, and how carelessly preserved. The laws of nature cannot be violated with impunity. Night revelry, luxurious living, irregularity of meals, and a disordered appetite, will gradually destroy the power and activity of the stomach. How many ladies and gentlemen eat and drink disease at late suppers, and arise in the morning with headache, loss of appetite, feeling languid and unrefreshed. There can be no medical remedy that will turn lead into food or poisoned drinks into nutriment, but medical science can assist nature, supply exhausted fluids, and to a great extent correct the effects of disease. In all cases such as the above, we recommend Plantation Bitters. You will find them just the thing—at the same time a most delicious tonic and appetizer.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. oc23 eodd&w1

☞ **Arabs in bright colors and plain white at R. KNOTT'S, 108 Fourth street.**

LOCAL NOTICES.

THE NATIONAL DRY GOODS STORE, ON MARKET STREET, FIRST STORE ABOVE PRESTON, IS NOW OPENING A LARGE VARIETY OF NEW DRY GOODS, WHICH ARE SELLING CHEAP. THREE CASES OF NEW FURS FOR SALE CHEAP. CLOAKING CLOTHS CHEAP.

oc23 d4t W. J. KINSELLA.

Rosadalis! Rosadalis!

What is it? A perfume? A flavoring extract? An external application? Something for the breath? No, none of these. What then is Rosadalis? It is a valuable compound of alterative ingredients, prepared upon truly scientific principles, the chemical affinity of each ingredient being maintained in the process of manufacture, the whole making the most valuable Blood Purifier known to the world. The articles from which it is made are published with the directions, so that all may know precisely what they are taking. Procure a bottle, take it to your physician, and he will—if he be an honest man—tell you that if it contains what the proprietors claim it does it is a good blood medicine; then take it to an analytical chemist, let him test the preparation to see if the ingredients are there or not. This will prove to you the genuineness of Rosadalis. Take it then according to directions, and be cured of any chronic affection of the blood, liver or kidneys, with which you may have been suffering. oc19 eod6

☞ The secret of beauty lies in the use of Hagan's Magnolia Balm for the complexion.

Roughness, redness, blotches, sunburn, freckles, and tan disappear where it is applied, and a beautiful complexion of pure, satin-like texture is obtained. The plainest features are made to glow with healthful bloom and youthful beauty.

Remember, Hagan's Magnolia Balm is the thing that produces these effects, and any lady can secure it for 75 cents at any of our stores.

To preserve and dress the hair use Lyon's Kathairon. o19 deod1m&w1

Come and See.

Persons wishing to supply themselves at very low rates had better call on us without delay, as we are selling our valuable stock of family medicines, toilet goods and perfumery, intending to close our present business.

RAYMOND & CO., oc21d6eod 76 Fourth street, near Main.

☞ Chapped hands, face, rough skin, pimples, ringworm, salt-rheum, and other cutaneous affections, cured, and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the Juniper Tar Soap made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use. ja10 d&w3Th&wsowly

☞ The purest and sweetest Cod-liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea shore; it is perfectly pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it can take no other. Ask for "Hazard & Caswell's Cod-liver Oil," manufactured by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., of New York. Sold by all druggists. ja16 d1aw&wsowly

The Confessions of an Invalid.

Published for the benefit of young men and others who suffer from Nervous Debility, etc., supplying the means of self-cure. Written by one who cured himself, and sent free of charge. Address NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, oc5 d1m Brooklyn, N. Y.

WINTERSMITH'S WORM CANDY, —or— Santonin Lozenges.

Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges can be depended on as a certain and effectual worm-destroyer. It is not a secret nostrum, but is recommended and prescribed by our most eminent physicians. For sale by all druggists. jy25 dt

Testimony of a Physician.

NEWBURG, IND.

I have been selling Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges, and those using it have so far reported it as being superior to anything of the kind ever used by them. I cheerfully prescribe it as a very convenient and satisfactory way of using Santonin.

au18-d&f J. R. TILMAN, M. D.

MARRIED.

CRUTCHER—ROBERTS—On the 21st instant, in Christ Church, by Rev. James Craik, D. D., A. T. CRUTCHER, of Spencer county, Ky., to Miss SARAH L., daughter of Sarah M. and Dr. G. Roberts, of this city.

VANMETRE—WOOD—Oct. 21, 1869, by Eld. S. Collier, at the residence of Noah English, Glendale, Hardin co., Ky., Mr. NAN VANMETRE to Miss LUCINDA WOOD.

JENKINS—ENGLISH—At same time and place, by Eld. S. Collier, Mr. COLUMBUS JENKINS to Miss MARY A. ENGLISH.

DIED.

FARMER—In this city, on the 22d of October, 1869, SARAH JANE FARMER, former wife of Willard Clarke. Her funeral will take place from her residence, corner Clay and Lampton, this evening at 3½ o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. Services by Rev. B. Kleeman.

HARTUNG—In Harrison county, Ind., Oct. 18, Mr. VALENTINE F. HARTUNG, in his 51st year.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. RICHAU'S GOLDEN REMEDIES.

Use these only, and save time, health and money. $1,000 REWARD for any case of disease in any stage which they fail to cure.

DR. RICHAU'S GOLDEN BALSAM, No. 1, cures Ulcers, Ulcerated Sore Throat and Mouth, Sore Eyes, Cutaneous Eruptions, Copper-colored Blotches, Soreness of the Scalp, Scrofula, &c.; is the greatest Renovator, Alterative, and Blood Purifier known; removes all mercury from the system, and leaves the blood pure and healthy.

DR. RICHAU'S GOLDEN BALSAM, No. 2, cures Mercurial Affections, Rheumatism in all its forms, and gives immediate relief in all cases. Price of either No. 1 or 2 $5 per bottle, or two bottles for $9.

DR. RICHAU'S GOLDEN ANTIDOTE, a rapid and radical cure for all Urinary derangements. Price $3 per bottle.

DR. RICHAU'S GOLDEN ELIXIR D'AMOUR, a radical cure for Nervous or General Debility, in old or young, imparting energy with wonderful effect. Price $5 per bottle, or two bottles for $9.

On receipt of price these remedies will be shipped to any place. Prompt attention paid to all correspondents. None genuine without the name of "DR. RICHAU'S GOLDEN REMEDIES, D. B. RICHARDS, Sole Proprietor," blown in glass of bottles. Address DR. D. B. RICHARDS, No. 228 Varick st., New York. oc5 eodly

The Wonders accomplished through the agency of genuine Cod Liver Oil in Scrofula, Bronchitis, Chronic Cough, Asthma, and even in Consumption, almost surpass belief. In JOHN C. BAKER & CO.'S "Pure Medicinal Cod Liver Oil" (each bottle of which is accompanied by medical guarantees of the highest order) the public have the best brand of the preparation known to the scientific world. JOHN C. BAKER & CO., No. 718 Market street, Philadelphia.

☞ For sale by all druggists. jsd1y2aw Wa&s

A Card.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelop, to any one who needs it, free of charge. Address JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City.

oc5 d&w6m

MEETINGS.

I. O. O. F.

The R. W. G. Lodge of Kentucky will convene in annual session on Tuesday, the 26th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., and hold the election for grand officers on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock A. M. And the R. W. G. Encampment will also convene in annual session on Wednesday, the 27th, at 3 o'clock P. M. oc23 d3* WILLIAM WHITE, G. Sec. & G. Scribe.

SECOND FALL STOCK —OF— HATS, CAPS, AND LADIES' FURS, AT WHOLESALE!

Just received, a large, fresh, and complete assortment of the above goods, which we will sell at a small advance on manufacturers' prices for cash or short time to prompt-paying dealers. PRATHER, SMITH & CO., 207 Main st., bet. 7th and 8th. oc3 d1&1eod9

MRS. F. T. ERWIN,

No. 279 Seventh st., between Magazine and Broadway, has several convenient, handsome, and well-furnished rooms for ladies and gentlemen or single gentlemen. oc26 d4

PEASLEE, GAULBERT, & CO., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in FRENCH AND AMERICAN **WINDOW-GLASS,** Paints, Oils and Varnishes, Naval Stores, Lamps, Chandeliers, Lamp Trimmings, &c.; **AGENTS for FRENCH-PLATE GLASS,** PROPRIETORS OF **Green River White Lead,** 139 West Main street, LOUISVILLE, KY. oc26 d17

Notice.

JOHN L. LONG retired from and D. M. ANDERSON was admitted a member of our firm, both to date Sept. 1, 1869. DUNCAN, FLOYD & CO. oc23 d3

Beargrass Pork-House, J. M. DUNCAN. ROBT FLOYD. D. M. ANDERSON. **DUNCAN, FLOYD & CO.,** Pork-Packers and Provision Merchants and Curers of the Celebrated Beargrass Hams and Breakfast Bacon. Office cor. Main & Second, LOUISVILLE, KY. oc23 d3m

BENT, GOODNOW & CO., Boston, Mass., AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF PATENTS. FOR SALE—A variety of very valuable "Rights," and a large number of patented articles. Send stamp for THE PATENT STAR, containing descriptions of each.

ADVERTISERS Should avail themselves of the opportunity of ADVERTISING IN **MONDAY'S DAILY EXPRESS,** The Only Paper Published in the City that Morning. The Counting-room will be open from 7 to 10 o'clock P. M. Sunday. my3 2ok1yol

DR. JAS. C. KERR'S Great System Renovator!

Is the best BLOOD PURIFIER in the World, and will Cure all Diseases resulting from bad Blood. Keep your Blood Pure, your Liver in order, and your Digestive Organs in a healthy condition, and you will never have any disease.

THE SYSTEM RENOVATOR WE WARRANT TO Cure all Diseases arising from Impure Blood, cures all Skin Diseases, cures Liver Complaint, cures Consumption, cures Erysipelas, cures Dyspepsia, cures Constipation, cures Piles, cures Fistula, cures Headache, cures Neuralgia, cures Debilitated Constitutions, cures Coughs and Weak Lungs, cures Billiousness, cures Chronic Diarrhea, cures Cholera Morbus, cures Fever and Ague.

VOICE from the STATE CAPITAL

Testimonials from Ohio Senators, Representatives, and Others regarding the excellence of Dr. Jas. C. Kerr's Great System Renovator:

COLUMBUS, O., May 1, 1869.

The undersigned, having used Dr. Jas. C. Kerr's Great System Renovator, cordially unite in recommending it to the public as an article of rare medicinal virtue. We have found it at all times to be a specific for the diseases for which it is recommended. As a Blood Purifier and Liver Corrective it is certainly unequaled.

Hon. E. H. GASTON, Mem. House Rep., Butler co. Hon. W. D. HILL, Mem. House Rep., Defiance co. Hon. WM. LAMWILL, Mem. House Rep., Ashland co. Hon. H. L. DICKEY, Ohio Senate, Highland and Ross. Hon. HOMER EVERETT, Ohio Senate, Fremont. Hon. JONATHAN KENNEY, Ohio Senate, Dayton. Hon. CHRIS. HUGHES, Butler county, Ohio. AMOS LAYMAN, Chief Clerk Ohio House of Rep. JOHN E. COCKERILL, First Ass't Clerk Ohio House of Rep. W. W. WEBB, Editor Crisis, Columbus, Ohio. Hon. E. F. BINGHAM, Attorney at Law, Columbus, Ohio.

Look at the names of some of our most Prominent Citizens who have used our Medicine: Geo. Shillito, S. S. Smith, T. J. Gettier, Wm. McKelvis, John Britt, Wm. McLaughlin, M. H. Cook, Jas. L. Ruffin, Judge W. Y. Strauss, Squire McLean, [illegible]

GENERAL DEPOT, No. 139 West Fourth St., CINCINNATI, O. KERR & LORING, Proprietors. *LOUISVILLE DEPOT,* *NO. 74 THIRD STREET,* Between Main and Market. **SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.** Price per bottle, $1 50; six bottles for $7. None genuine without my name and the title of the medicine blown on the bottle, and my seal and signature on the label.

NEW ORLEANS CARDS.

BARLOW J. PHELPS, New Orleans. J. G. M'CULLOCH, Louisville. EDGAR NOTT, New Orleans. **PHELPS, McCULLOCH & CO., Commission Merchants,** 37 Carondelet Street, oc13 deodly NEW ORLEANS.

ANDREW J. AIKEN. JOHN W. WATT. **AIKEN & WATT** (SUCCESSORS TO BOTCHFORD, BROWN & CO.), **Produce & General Commission MERCHANTS,** No. 60 Carondelet st., NEW ORLEANS. Liberal advances made on consignments. Refer, by permission, to Union Bank Louisiana, and Merchants' Bank, New Orleans, La.; Messrs. O. W. Thomas & Co. and John S. Smith, Sec.-Cashier, Louisville, Ky. au11 deod&wcow6m

COBB, DOLHONDE & CO., GENERAL Commission Merchants, No. 37 Natchez Street, **New Orleans, La.** Advances made on consignments. Western Produce—Whisky Agency. Orders solicited for the purchase of Louisiana Sugar and Molasses in our market or on plantations above New Orleans. References—Thomas J. Martin & Son and Hamilton & Bro., Louisville.

Exclusive Cloaks and Furs At MORRIS LEVI'S, No. 114 Market st., bet. Third and Fourth. LOOK OUT FOR THE

Before his door, and you will be sure to find his store. **500 Ladies' and Children's Cloaks.** Made of Lyons Velvet, Plush, Astrachan, Dog Skin, Chinchilla, Beaver, Camels' Hair Cloth, &c. This Cloaking also sold by the yard. Fringes, Gimps, Guipure Laces and Loops in great variety. Do not buy your FURS before you price them at his house. **1,000 SETS OF FURS ON STOCK.** Furs repaired at a short notice at reasonable prices. ***MORRIS LEVI,*** **No. 114 Market St., bet. 3d and 4th.** ☞ Country merchants are invited to examine his stock of Cloaks. oc8 deod3m

WM. J. FULTON, DEALER IN **HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES,** Shafts, Bows, Poles, Buggy and Wagon Wheels, Buggy Bodies, &c., NO. 338 MAIN ST., Bet. Eighth and Ninth, LOUISVILLE, KY. ☞ Send for price list. oc18 d3

Bourbon County Copper Distilled Whiskies, OUR OWN BRAND. 175 BBLS Glen Lee AAA, 4 years old; [illegible] **Nelson, Marion, Anderson, and Hardin County Copper Distilled Whiskies.** [illegible] In store and for sale to the trade by W. H. WALKER & CO., oc20 125 Main st., bet. First and Second.

WORCESTER & ACHEY. DESIGNERS & ENGRAVERS ON WOOD. Room 44 Pikes Opera House Building, CINCINNATI, O.

WM. GLENN & SONS, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF **GROCERIES,** 70 and 72 Vine street, Cincinnati. Have a large and well-assorted stock of Staple and Variety Goods.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, Fourth St., Cincinnati, O., LOCATED on the most fashionable thoroughfare, near all places of business and amusement, post-office, Merchants' Exchange, banks, &c. The house has recently been thoroughly repaired and refurnished. [illegible]

SPURRIER HOUSE, Cor. Sixth & Main sts., Louisville, Ky. **$2.00 PER DAY.** E. B. SPURRIER & CO., Prop's.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I. O. O. F.

DELEGATES to the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F., which meets in Louisville on Tuesday next, coming by the Nashville Railroad and its branches, will be charged full fare coming, and be returned free. [illegible] On the Louisville & Lexington and Short Line roads full fare will be required coming back, free, on Grand Secretary's certificate.

Escaped—Reward.

ESCAPED from my stable, on Wednesday night, a bay horse, [illegible]. Any information left at office Hughes, Gosine & Co., No. 27 Main st., will be properly rewarded. JOHN D. TAGGART.

Alleghany Water.

FROM the celebrated Alleghany Springs, Virginia, the properties of which are so well known, can be had, sent by VINCENT DAVIS, Druggist, corner Chestnut and Sixth streets, Louisville, Ky. I am sole agent for the sale of this water, and will fill all orders. oc22 d1m

Card—Atlanta, Ga.

KENTUCKIANS visiting this city will find Mrs. [illegible] house, [illegible] three minutes' walk from the depot. oc22 d3

Hay! Hay!!—Oats! Oats!!

300 TONS No. 1 Hay on the line of the L. & N. R. R. and 5,000 bush. No. 1 Oats for sale by CALLAGHAN & SON, oc8 eod1m* Corner Ninth and Broadway.

Vinegar.

BUY no other than the Kentucky Vinegar Company's Vinegar. It is warranted pure and to keep pickles perfectly. Entrance to Factory and Warehouse, Main street, opposite Newcomb, Buchanan & Co. J. ALLAN MILLER, Proprietor. oc8 eod1m

Time and Money Saved.

SHIPPERS from the East can save money and time by shipping their goods care of my Cincinnati house. Prompt transfer is made, and the saving to the shipper is made in the through rates to Louisville and by [illegible]. Try it, and be convinced. I make no charge for forwarding, only small drayage. J. C. BUCKLES, oc17 d3 Old Reliable.

Notice to Stockholders.

LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI, & LEXINGTON R. R. Co., SECRETARY'S OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY., Oct. 12, 1869.

THE new certificates of stock in the above company are now being prepared and will be ready for issue on and after the 1st day of November next. The stockholders of the Louisville and Frankfort R. R. Co. and of the Lexington and Frankfort R. R. Co., [illegible] are requested to forward to this office, the same, with their signatures indorsed thereon. The books for the transfer of stock will remain closed until the 1st day of November next. oc13 d1m W. R. REYNOLDS, Sec'y.

A WATCH FREE—GIVEN GRATIS to every live man who will act as agent in a new, light and honorable business, paying $30 a day. No gift enterprise. No humbug. No money wanted in advance. Address R. MONROE KENNEDY & Co., Pittsburg, Pa. oc23 d1aw4wd

Copper Distilled Whisky.

350 BBLS. Bush Coffee & Co. Whisky; 50 do Mayflower Whisky; 25 do White Frost Whisky. For sale by W. HEFFERNAN, oc5 d1m 334 West Main street.

Cheese.

500 BOXES Factory Cheese received per railroad and for sale by GEO. C. HUNTER & CO. ar28 d1m

Cotton Yarns.

300 BAGS assorted brands in store and for sale by GEO. C. HUNTER & CO. oc8 d1m

Wanted,

At B. W. JENKINS' stables, corner of Fifth and Green sts., 200 common horses and mares, also 100 work mules. The highest cash prices paid.

Notice.

LOUISVILLE BRIDGE COMPANY, LOUISVILLE, KY., July 24, 1869.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—Be it known that, for the purpose of erecting the superstructure of the bridge over the Ohio river at Louisville, at the head of the Falls, a trestle-work has been erected over the channel known as the Indiana chute [illegible]. All persons are warned not to interfere with the construction of bridges erected and legalized under the acts of Congress. [illegible] President Louisville Bridge Co.

Mules for Sale.

40 extra 5½ Mules for sale at Goshen, Oldham county, Ky. oc19 dt8* E. WATERS.

Sugar.

450 HHDS. New Orleans, from fair to prime, in store and for sale by E. BUSTARD, ja11 71 West Main st., bet. 2d and 3d.

Copper Whisky.

300 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 4 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by E. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street, mh8 dtf Bet. Second and Third.

Sugar, Coffee, and Molasses.

200 HHDS. Fair to Choice New Orleans Sugars. 300 hhds. Prime to Strictly Choice Demarara do. 500 bbls. Crushed Sugar. 250 bbls. Granulated Sugar. 250 bbls. Powdered Sugar. 150 bbls. A Sugar. 150 bbls. B Sugar. 150 bbls. Extra C Sugar. 2,000 bags Common to Choice Rio Coffee. 200 mats Choice Old Java Coffee. 200 bbls. New Orleans Molasses. In store and for sale at very low rates. NEWCOMB, BUCHANAN & CO., ap10 dtf 34 Fourth street.

INSURANCE.

BRANCH OFFICE FOR THE STATE OF KENTUCKY OF THE **Mound City Mutual Life Insurance Co.,** *Of St. Louis, Mo.* No. 144½ West Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

OFFICERS. JAMES BRIDGEFORD, President. JAMES C. JOHNSTON, Vice President. HENRY W. GRAY, Secretary. Dr. WM. H. GALT, Medical Examiner.

DIRECTORS. Wm. H. Meriwether, of O. W. Thomas & Co. Louis Schroeder, of J. M. Schroeder & Sons. Phillip Lee, of Lee & Hartman, Attorneys-at-law. James S. Barret, Cashier German Security Bank. James C. Johnston, Attorney-at-law. [illegible] James Bridgeford, Pres't Second National Bank. Henry W. Gray, General Insurance Agent. William Johnston, Attorney-at-law.

All policies non-forfeitable after one annual premium paid. Travel in the United States, British Provinces or Europe unrestricted. [illegible] A loan of one-third the premium allowed, if desired, at six per cent. Thirty days' grace allowed on payment of premiums. The high rate of interest to be obtained in the West will result greatly to the advantage of policy-holders in this company. A portion of the company's funds will be invested in Kentucky, under the advice and supervision of this branch office.

JOHNSTON, GRAY & CO., *State Agents,* No. 144½ WEST MAIN STREET, up stairs. Louisville, Sept. 11, 1869. oc11 dtf

CANDIDATES.

FOR SERGEANT-AT-ARMS H. R.

We are authorized to announce Capt. J. M. HINES, of Bowling Green, a candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives. au25 deod&wcowte

FOR DOOR-KEEPER H. R.

We are authorized to announce R. A. THOMSON, of Franklin county, as a candidate for Doorkeeper of the next House of Representatives. au8 deodte

AVOID IMPURE AND UNWHOLESOME **MUSTARDS, SPICES, COFFEE, AND YEAST POWDER, AS ALSO BAD INKS, BLUES, &c.**

CHAS. J. BOUCHE TRADE MARK LOUISVILLE, KY.

By selecting only such as bear this encircled Trade-mark. Prepared only at the **FALLS CITY SPICE MILLS** 144 & 146 Sixth st., corner of Grayson. And for sale by the Trade generally. oc8 deodim

NEW YORK AND ST. LOUIS. ROSS, ROBERTS & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 21 FRONT STREET, New York. Pay special attention to the purchase of Coffee, Sugar, Sirups, Bagging, Rope, Iron Ties, etc. BLACKMAR, ROBERTS, CHANDLER & CO., 300 NORTH COMMERCIAL STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Make the purchase of Bagging, Rope, Bacon, Flour, Grain, and other Western Products a specialty, giving close attention to freights, contracts, and condition of goods.

Louis Tripp's Piano and Music Store! REMOVED TO Johnson's New Building, 118 Main St.

PORTER, AKIN & CO. (SUCCESSORS TO PORTER, FAIRFAX & CO.) **COTTON FACTORS** AND **Commission Merchants,** DEALERS IN **Bagging, Rope, Iron Ties & Provisions** 300 West Main, LOUISVILLE, KY.

To Shoe Dealers! THE Louisville Shoe Factory, for the manufacture of ladies', misses', and children's boots and shoes, is now in successful operation, [illegible] N. E. cor. Market and Third, second floor.

PUBLIC SALES.

SPLENDID FARM PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE.

ON WEDNESDAY, [illegible] I will sell on the premises the valuable farm in [illegible] county, [illegible]. The farm is [illegible] good fences [illegible] schools [illegible] the whole being first-rate land [illegible] fruit culture, including grapes. [illegible] with a good dwelling of [illegible] and eight large rooms. With small outlay it can be made as handsome and convenient as any dwelling in the county. A well of never-failing water [illegible] convenient to house. A new tobacco barn and stable, under one roof (80 by 40 feet), on the most approved plan [illegible].

At the same time and place there will be sold a lot of roadsters, horses, mares, [illegible] bred and grade Devonshire cattle, and also a lot of Berkshire hogs. Also, a flock of 125 thoroughbred and grade Merino sheep, of the most improved [illegible] breed, [illegible] capable of breeding ewes which are bred to pure Infantado rams. Also a few fine Cashmere goats. The Farm Implements, consisting of Mowing and Reaping Machine, Horse Rake, Wheat Fan, Farm Wagons, Carts and Plows and Cultivators, will be sold. The Household Furniture will be disposed of, comprising the usual character and amount of such articles, among which is a fine Piano. Also one family carriage.

Trains from Nashville arrive at Owen's Station at 8½ o'clock A. M., and from Franklin and southward at 8½ A. M. Vehicles will be in the city for conveying parties to the farm on the day of sale. The above farm has been surveyed and judiciously laid off into four small farms, and will be sold as a whole or in portions. The terms of sale will be liberal—a portion of cash being required on the real estate. The sale will be positive. Persons desiring such property are invited to attend. JAMES C. OWEN. Agents—Callender & Garrett, Nashville. oc19 deod6

Sale of Valuable Tobacco Stemmeries Distillery and Land in Daviess Co., Ky.

As assignee of F. L. Hall, a bankrupt, I will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door in the city of Owensboro, Ky., on [illegible] of November, 1869, [illegible] the following described real estate, situated in the county of Daviess and State of Kentucky: [illegible]

Stephen E. Jones, Assignee. oc11 We&Sats STEPHEN E. JONES, Assignee.

$30,000 Worth of Real Estate for Sale.

ON TUESDAY, Nov. 16, 1869, I will sell, to the highest bidder, the following real estate in Crab Orchard, Ky.: [illegible] Possession of the above property will be given on the 1st January, 1870. One-third of purchase money to be paid at the time; the remainder in one and two years, with interest from time of possession. Bond with approved security required, and a lien reserved on the property. I am determined to sell. For further particulars address me, at Crab Orchard, Ky. oc18 Sa&Wed WM. STUART.

Public Sale of Missouri Land.

As assignee of the individual estate of P. C. Montgomery, a member of the firm of Montgomery & Mitchell, bankrupts, I will offer at public sale, at the Court-house door in Louisville, Ky., between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M. on November 1, 1869, the E. ½ of the N. E. ¼ of sec. [illegible] containing 80 acres of land, situated a short distance from the town of Charlestown, in Mississippi county, Mo. Terms cash. oc9 Tu&Sat STEPHEN E. JONES, Assignee.

Mill Machinery at Auction.

WILL be sold at public auction, by the undersigned, on TUESDAY, Oct. 26, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the mill premises, formerly owned by R. R. Doherty, [illegible] all perfectly new and in complete order, never having been run [illegible]. It will be sold without reserve, [illegible]. Terms easy and made known on day of sale. For any particulars apply to oc20 d6 M. A. GAVITT, Auctioneer.

Sheriff's Sale.

Wm. Stewart and H. J. Lewis & Bro., plaintiffs, vs. Thos. H. Bullen, defendant—Jefferson Common Pleas Court. Executions Nos. 4,110, 4,888, and 5,261.

I WILL expose to public sale, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, Jefferson county, Ky., ON MONDAY, NOV. 1, 1869, A frame house, No. 277 Walnut street, between Seventh and Eighth streets; also the leasehold interest in the lot of ground upon which said house is situated. Levied upon as the property of Thos. H. Bullen, [illegible]. Sale to take place between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock. CHAS. W. FIELD, JR. D. S., for J. M. MARTIN, S. J. C. Louisville, Oct. 17, 1869.

Sheriff's Sale.

Hackett & Dore and Gheens & Co., plaintiffs, vs. A. Finnegan, defendant—Jefferson Common Pleas Court. Executions Nos. 5,181 and 5,190.

I WILL expose to public sale, at the Court-house door, in Louisville, Jefferson county, Ky., ON MONDAY, NOV. 1, 1869, A lot of ground on the north side of High street, [illegible] Levied upon as the property of Andrew Finnegan, [illegible]. J. M. MARTIN, S. J. C. Louisville, Oct. 16, 1869. oc17

Sale of Valuable Mill Property in Christian County, Ky.

AS Commissioner, I will sell, on MONDAY, the 1st day of November, 1869, at the court-house door, in Hopkinsville, [illegible] Terms—one-third cash, balance in equal payments at 6 and 12 months. WM. L. TRICE, Special Commissioner. Hopkinsville, Ky., Oct. 13, 1869. oc13 d3

U. S. Collector's Sale.

I WILL sell at public sale, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, county of Jefferson, State of Kentucky, on the 1st day of November, 1869, [illegible] levied upon and seized as the property of Wm. G. Hessor. Terms of sale cash. J. F. BUCKNER, Coll. 5th Dis. Ky. MERIWETHER & ISAACS, Auctioneers. oc13 d3t

R. M. BISHOP & CO., Wholesale Grocers, 85 & 87 RACE ST., NEAR PEARL, Cincinnati, O., KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND One of the Largest —AND— Most Complete Assortments —OF— **GROCERIES!** To be Found West of New York. ALSO, AGENTS FOR **P. LORILLARD'S** *Celebrated Tobaccos,* AND THE **Climax Mower & Reaper** Warranted Superior To All Other Machines.

LADIES' CLOAKS AND SUITS Mrs. ELIZA SPEIGELBERG HAS just received her stock of FALL GOODS, including Cloakings, Velvets, Plushes, Satins, Trimmings, Guipure Lace, &c. She is ready to take orders for **Suits in the Latest Style.** [illegible] No. 106 Fourth st., bet. Market and Jefferson.

Native Wines. [illegible] 218 E. Green st., Louisville, Ky.

100,000 GRAPE VINES, [illegible] ☞ Send for price list.

TENTH STREET PLANING MILL, H. J. LEWIS & BRO., MANUFACTURERS OF **DOORS, BLINDS, SASH, DOOR & WINDOW FRAMES, MOLDINGS, BRACKETS, MANTELS Etc.,** Tenth st., between Walnut and Chestnut, Louisville, Ky. A COMPLETE supply of Building Lumber, Laths, Shingles, Posts, Dressed Lumber, Flooring, Shelving, Weatherboarding, etc., always on hand. ☞ Send for Bill of Prices.

G. W. McCREADY, COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN Corn, Oats, Hay, Potatoes, Onions, Fruits, and Produce Generally. ☞ CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. oc8 deodim No. 22 Third Street, between Main and the River.

A. C. McNEILL, Huntingdon, Tenn. M. B. WRIGHT, Louisville, Ky. S. V. SANDERS, Louisville, Ky. **McNEILL, WRIGHT & SANDERS, Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants,** AND DEALERS IN **Flour, Bagging, Rope, Iron Ties, Etc.,** 31 Main street, between Second and Third, LOUISVILLE, KY. Liberal Advances made on Consignments.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals.

SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the City Engineer until 12 o'clock M. on Tuesday, Oct. 26, 1869, to execute the following work: To curb, bowlder, and macadamize Twentieth street from the south line of Main street to the north side of Jefferson street, excepting the intersection of Market street. To curb, bowlder, and macadamize Duncan street from the west side of Seventeenth street to the east side of Eighteenth street. To grade, furnish with metal gutters, and pave the sidewalks on both sides of Walnut street, between the east line of Twentieth [illegible] (or Montgomery) st. The above work to be done in accordance with a general ordinance approved [illegible], and separate bids for each piece of work. The city reserves the right to reject any and all of the bids. JO. H. BUNCE, Mayor. Mayor's Office, Oct. 22, 1869. oc22 d3d

Proposals.

SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the City Engineer until 12 o'clock M. on Tuesday, Oct. 26, 1869, to execute the following work: For laying a covered stone water-way next to the east line of curb of Ninth street from Broadway to [illegible]. The above work to be done in accordance with a resolution approved the 15th day of Oct. 1869, and with plans and specifications on file in the City Engineer's office. No allowance for work done under the proposal will be made until after January 1, 1870. Bond with approved security required. The city reserves the right to reject any and all of the bids. JO. H. BUNCE, Mayor. MAYOR'S OFFICE, Oct. 21, 1869. oc22 d3d

DRY GOODS.

Flannels.

1 BALE 10-4 mixed Flannel; 10 bales 10-4 white do; 20 bales blue and black mixed Flannels; 5 bales [illegible] twilled do; 5 bales red Flannel; 5 bales red twilled Flannel; 5 bales [illegible]; 5 bales white do; 20 bales 5-4 and 6-4 Ballardvale white Flannel. Received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., oc19 75 and 73 Sixth street.

Gloves.

50 DOZEN real Dogskin Gloves and Gauntlets; 150 do real Buck do do do; 150 do Berlin and Cloth do; Ladies' Cloth, Leather, Berlin, and Lisle Gloves. Received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., oc19 75 and 73 Sixth street.

Linsey.

20 CASES 3-4, 7-8, and 4-4 assorted Plaid Linsey received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., oc19 75 and 73 Sixth street.

THOMSON'S PATENT "GLOVE-FITTING"

The Most Popular Corset ever introduced into the American Market.

The strongest proof of the excellence and popularity of this Corset is found in the numerous attempts to palm off counterfeits [illegible] "GLOVE-FITTING." We therefore call special attention to our stamp, which is always to be found on every corset, [illegible] which will be prosecuted.

TRADE MARK. THOMSON'S PATENT IMPROVED "GLOVE-FITTING"

THOMSON, LANGDON & CO., 391 Broadway, N. Y., Sole Importers and Patentees for the United States. au25 deod3m

R. H. ELIAS' GRAND DISTRIBUTION —OF— $98,000 Worth —OF— Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry Silverware and Store Fixtures. TICKETS ONE DOLLAR EACH, Which includes the CONCERT to be given at Mozart Hall, on Saturday, November 13, 1869. Money should be sent by draft, postoffice order, in registered letter, or by express. Address all communications to R. H. ELIAS, P. O. Box 1212, oc19 d1No13-on Nol Cincinnati, Ohio.

New Goods! New Goods! AT **CHARLES F. RAUCHFUSS' Cheap Lace Store,** 106½ Fourth street. JUST received a full assortment and new patterns of Fancy Goods, as Lace Collars, Lace Chemisettes, Embroidered Chemisettes, Tucked Chemisettes, Embroidered Linen Sets, Lace Sets, Lace Handkerchiefs, Emb'd hdkfs, Ruches, Black Guipure Lace, Silk Fans, etc. oc17 d4

GALT HOUSE Louisville, Ky. *JILSON P. JOHNSON,* MANAGER.

U. S. HOTEL, Louisville, Ky., BOSTON & STOCKTON.......Proprietors. This Hotel is being Refitted and Furnished. **$2 50 PER DAY.**

HARDIE & ROBINSON, Commission Merchants, And General Agents for the sale of [illegible], No. 7 Central Block, Water Street, SELMA, ALA. [illegible]

PETERS, WEBB & CO.'S PIANOS! ☞ None but first-class Instruments [illegible]. Office and Warerooms, 113 Jefferson st., between Fourth and Fifth.

[illegible] **Southern Standard Scale Works,** 301 Main st. [illegible]

Champagne Wine. 100 CASES [illegible]

REMOVAL.

Removal and Copartnership.

J. M. KREIM has removed his drug store to the southwest corner of First and Market streets, and has associated himself with Adolph Schmitt. They would gladly receive the patronage of the old customers and the patronage from the public in general in their line of business. oc8 d1m SCHMITT & KREIM.

Removal.

DR. LUNSFORD P. YANDELL, Jr., has removed his office to the southeast corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets, up stairs; entrance on Sixth street. Residence on Chestnut, 1 door above Sixth. oc22 d1m

LAWYERS.

JOHN L. EDWARDS, **Attorney at Law** HANNIBAL, MISSOURI. oc19 deodim&weow1m

THOS. S. BRAMLETTE. B. T. DURRETT. **BRAMLETTE & DURRETT, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,** Office at 90½ east side Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets. LOUISVILLE.......KENTUCKY. WILL practice in all the Courts, both State and Federal, in this city, and give special attention to cases in the Court of Appeals.

Henderson Land Sale!

Postponement of Drawing to Dec. 28.

Correspondence Between Mr. Wm. McClain and the Commissioners.

Messrs. Banks and others, Commissioners appointed by act of Kentucky Legislature: GENTLEMEN—I regret that I am compelled to ask at your hands a postponement of the drawing of prizes in the Henderson County (Ky.) Land Sale. Although a great many tickets have been sold, a sufficient number have not been disposed of to justify me in a sale of my property, which is not intended to be a sacrifice. If you will give me until the 28th day of December, I feel confident of disposing of all the tickets by that time. I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, WILLIAM McCLAIN. HENDERSON, KY., Aug. 24, 1869.

Reply of the Commissioners.

The undersigned, commissioners to manage the Henderson Land Sale, regret to announce to the public that postponement of the drawing [illegible] it is deemed best for all concerned [illegible] until the 28th day of December, 1869. A large number of tickets have been sold, and we entertain but little doubt that all will be disposed of by the time fixed above. We think we are acting in the best interest of the ticket-holders in making this postponement. [illegible] The postponement is for a short time only, and as the possession of the farms cannot be surrendered [illegible] collected until the 1st of January next, [illegible]. The owner of the property will hold no tickets, and we trust those who have bought them will wait cheerfully for the drawing, which will take place positively on the appointed time. The money arising from the sale of tickets is in the bank, to our credit, and the owner of the property cannot in any way avail himself of it until the property is conveyed and the transfer of the property. The increasing interest in the enterprise, and the confidence manifested throughout the country in its fairness, justify us in believing that the drawing will successfully come off at the appointed time. D. BANKS, WM. S. HOLLOWAY, W. C. GLASS, W. S. ELAM, GRANT GREEN, Commissioners. HENDERSON, KY., Aug. 24, 1869. au25 dtwkwwtd

J. V. Escott & Son, Manufacturers, Direct Importers & Dealers Offer at Wholesale and Retail 60,000 bolts French, English and American **Paper Hangings.** 2,500 boxes French and American **Window Glass.** 5,000 Looking Glass and Picture **Frames.** 50,000 feet Picture Frame **Moldings.** 300 Silver and Wooden **Show Cases.** 75 cases **Looking Glass Plates.** A full line of PHOTOGRAPHIC AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS, CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, &c. Are prepared to make to order every description of Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Cornices, Silver Show Cases, &c. Agents for French Plate Glass. J. V. ESCOTT & SON, Louisville, Ky. au24 dtf

Walker's Exchange Third Street, bet. Main and Market. SADDLE ROCK, BACK AND EAST RIVER **SHELL OYSTERS,** *Venison, Grouse, Quail,* Jack Snipe, Blue Wing and Mallard Ducks, Salmon, Sea Bass, Hard Shell Crabs, Fresh Salt Water Eels, and all Other Delicacies served in short order at any time during the day or night. oc13 dtf

The Kentucky and Tennessee STABLES. THE undersigned respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally that he has taken the stables on [illegible] streets, known as "The Kentucky and Tennessee Stables." Having the necessary stock of all kinds of horses and vehicles, [illegible]. I shall spare no pains for the comfort of my customers, and will [illegible]. Carriages, buggies, and saddle horses for hire and at livery. [illegible] C. TOLER. August, &c., Aug. 23, 1869.

ASTROLOGY GOOD NEWS FOR ALL. HAS RETURNED, **YOUNG PAUL WARING** GREAT AND REAL ASTROLOGIST, AFTER AN ABSENCE OF FOUR YEARS. $5,000 [illegible]

Aikin & Drummond (Successors to Powers, Aikin & Co.) LOUISVILLE, KY.

[illegible]

A. CHRISTIAN, [illegible]

CARD. [illegible] No. 6 MARKET STREET, [illegible]

Maryland Bag Factory. [illegible]

Farmers' & Drovers' Bank [illegible]

Courier-Journal.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 23, 1869.

ROUND-ABOUT.

I.

Appointments that are Disappointments.

Mr. Gladstone, the English Premier, has been trying to do what politicians in all ages have tried to do with the same result which attends the effort to please everybody—that of pleasing nobody. In using his vast ecclesiastical patronage he has given very serious offense. He is an ultra High Churchman in his own views, yet has been inconsistent enough to appoint Dr. Temple and Dr. Harvey Goodwin, two of the leaders of the Broad Church party, to fill two of the most important seats of the English Church. This astonishing use of a power vested in the Prime Minister has produced a very powerful hostile combination of both "Highs" and "Lows," headed by their respective representatives, Dr. Pusey and Lord Shaftesbury. Theological questions enter far more largely into English than American politics, and Mr. Gladstone's course in his matter is likely to seriously damage his usefulness as the leader of a great political party.

II.

Sickles.

The bitter disappointment of the Radical press in the diplomatic career of this man is alarming the forces of a big disgust. The New York Post finds the individual quite unfit for his place and instances the fool note he addressed to the Spanish authorities when he arrived at Madrid, thereby complicating our affairs with Spain about Cuba to that extent that nothing but first-class diplomatic talent and tact can ever untie them from the knot that Sickles has tied them up into. The Cincinnati Commercial, which is patient and courtly in dealing with Grant's failures in the way of appointments, accuses our diplomatic representative in Madrid of having stunck for a session and of having "blundered stupidly and stickably." It is indeed painful to see those radical children as they begin to find the heir dolls are stuffed with sawdust, and that they have nothing consequently to live for. It is still sadder to see that great and good man Daniel Emanuel Sickles, who has shed such undying lustre upon his country by his private worth and integrity as a citizen, and his Napoleonic achievements in the tented field, turning out to be stuffed with sawdust, and that too after the finest diplomatic clothes had been bought for him.

III.

The Pestilent Parliament.

This illustrious body is in session in New York. Seventy hard and strong-minded females constitute the assembled wisdom of the speaker vessels. As they repudiate woman's rights as interpreted by Miss Anthony and Miss Dickinson, and propose to hold a legislative body of their own, and to pass upon all matters affecting women, it is suggested that the first thing to be done is to pass a law making it a penal offense for any woman to paint, wear false hair or dress so low-necked as is now prevalent. If this is not a question affecting women, then pray what is? Let Long(train) Parliament take the hint and the reformation of the Girl of the Period, and "set their faces as a flint" (the old ones will do very well as flints) against nudity in the drawing room first, and then against it on the stage; the age when girls should marry; how many it is necessary to be engaged to before choosing; what is a fair allowance of pin money; whether latchkeys shall be allowed to husbands of festive proclivities; whether married people should be invited to parties; whether round dances are an invention of the devil, and whether the leader of the German is to be elected by the ladies or hold office during good behavior, are all highly important questions which the public mind is nervously feverish about, and they should be settled for all time.

IV.

Dramatic.

Boucicault has been trying a new advertising dodge to bring one of his plays before the public. He has addressed a note to the Prince of Wales advising her not to go and see certain play of his, as it contained some allusions which were so fearfully thrilling that the effect upon her might be serious to a lady in her delicate condition. This is equal to Conner's letter to Grant from the Lodger of "Little Emily" in the game of a new English play. Lady Don has donned the character of "Lady Audley" in the play of "Lady Audley's Secret." Mr. Buckstone has made a hit in "New Men and Old Acres," as Mr. Dexter, a shoddy Englishman. A London satirical journal has a cartoon representing a manager scrubbing his stage preparatory to producing a legitimate play after having run "Formosa" for weeks. Mrs. Scott Siddons is highly spoken of by the leading New York papers. She is making quite a hit in several characters where her beauty and grace tell. Lingard the burlesquer is about to bring out "Kenneiworth" in New York. Joe Jefferson does not seem to be much excised about the spurious "Rips" loafing about the country. He should not fail to see one of them if possible, just to see how great even a third-rate actor can make of himself when he tries to imitate Jefferson.

V.

A Phase of London Life.

"Every Saturday" for the 23d of this month is as encouragingly well written article called Outsiders of Society and their Homes in London," in which much is told us of an influential set of middle-class people of whom the whirling world of the modern Babylon takes very little account, and the world at large none at all. This class is composed of people who have money enough to keep themselves, but not enough to bring troops of friends, heaps of begging letters, cards and prospectuses, tradesmen's circulars, papers that were never ordered, books that are not wanted, the rector of the nearest church, and all the train of persons and things that throng themselves upon the possessors of great rank or wealth. The outsiders are those who, either from change of fortune, or position, or long absence in a foreign country, the sudden uprooting of domestic ties, family quarrels and the like, are left, to all intents and purposes, alone in the world, and feeling the intense dreariness of any life in London without warm humane interests and occupations, spend their whole time in trying to find the home which fate or circumstance has denied them of. To this end numberless advertisements appear in every issue of the Times, both of demand and supply, some of which are singular enough. Among the "wants" we find the following: "Home wanted for a female, seventy years old, where there are no children. She must be treated with great firmness." Twelve shillings per week will be paid for board, lodging and washing. Barrowside preferred." The homes offered are of every conceivable kind and quality. Educational homes," homes for the "mentally afflicted," "cheerful and musical homes," homes for city clerks who are "vigorously engaged during the day," homes for "decayed gentlemen related to noblemen," homes where "matrimony is the result," homes for one or two city gentlemen of convivial disposition," and others "where two pianos and young and musical society" are offered; but the most striking one of all is that which guarantees "cheerfulness, gas and croquet for one pound one shilling per week. It is greatly to be hoped that some of the poor human waifs who drift into such harbors find them restful havens, with enough of the atmosphere of the true hearth and home to prevent their sinking into bohemianism, which is the only other alternative for Anglo-Saxons when cut loose from all their moorings.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

THE Duke and Duchess de la Torre, of Italy, arrived in New York in the steamer Java on Tuesday.

THEY say that Louis Napoleon wants Joe Jefferson to come over to Paris and play "Rip Van Winkle."

DR. JAMES L. PERLIN, one of the most prominent physicians of Brooklyn, died a few days ago, at the age of eighty-five.

SEVERAL of the newspapers tell us that Charles Sumner recently delivered his lecture on "Caste" in Augusta, Ga. They forget that there is an Augusta in Maine, and that Sumner would feel much more at home there than in the Georgia town of that name.

SINCE the Rev. C. M. Charlton has became the editor of the Knoxville Whig, which is now a handsome daily, he has thoroughly purged from its columns every taint of brownlowism and scalawaggery. He makes it a good a Democratic paper as we would care to see.

THE New York World says an original portrait by Vidal of Maria Duplessis, the famous heroine of Camelias, which was bequeathed by her to a sister, is now for sale. Thirty thousand francs have already been offered for it. The fair frailty is represented in a sitting position after her bath, partially draped in a light robe, with her long tresses falling to the ground.

THE Rochester Chronicle has swindled Ida Lewis, the orphan lighthouse-keeper, out of ten dollars. Somebody recently gave her a sixty-dollar traveling trunk. In mentioning the fact, the Chronicle reduces the price to fifty dollars. The public journal that would store so low for so contemptible a sum deserves the execration of all mankind.

"OWENS is in Indianapolis." This little "personal item" is in all the newspapers, and has been for the last ten or twelve days; and yet Owens has been playing at the Opera House ever since last Monday night. This is no better than the announcement in a Chicago paper day before yesterday that "George Peabody has arrived in Europe." Of course he has, as it doesn't take six months to make the trip.

We are told by the New York Star that "Mrs. Stowe has completed her rejoinder to the press critics, and after a few days' sojourn in Brooklyn will proceed to her home in Florida. As she has concluded arrangements for embarking upon an enlarged literary enterprise, after the current year her contributions will not appear in the Herald and Home, nor will she have any connection with that periodical."

THE New York Sun says: "We learn that there recently arrived at this port, on one of the Black Ball line of packets, a Harvard student. He was a steerage passenger. He belongs to a rich family of good standing, and left here early in the summer to see the great boat race between Harvard and Oxford. He bet so heavily on the American crew that he lost almost all the ample supply of funds which had been furnished him at his banker's in England, by arrangement of his father. He had too much pride to write home for money, and came back quietly in the steerage, so quietly that even the captain did not know he was on board the ship until within one day's sail of New York."

THE Chicago Republican of Thursday says "Chang is to appear in Chicago, at Wood's Museum." Chang is one, or perhaps the other, of the Siamese Twins. It is presumed that, in his visit to Chicago, he will leave his brother behind in order to avoid a divorce. They are much stitched to each other, and have scarcely been separated for half a day since they were children. Indeed, the Paris doctors think separation would be death to them at their time of life, and prescribed, as a preventive against it, a carbon experimenting a manager scrubbing his stage preparatory to producing a legitimate play after having run "Formosa" for weeks. Mrs. Scott Siddons is highly spoken of by the leading New York papers. She is making quite a hit in several characters where her beauty and grace tell. Lingard the burlesquer is about to bring out "Kenneiworth" in New York. Joe Jefferson does not seem to be much excised about the spurious "Rips" loafing about the country. He should not fail to see one of them if possible, just to see how great even a third-rate actor can make of himself when he tries to imitate Jefferson.

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RELIGIOUS LITIGATION.

Relations of the Civil to the Ecclesiastical Courts.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

In the COURIER-JOURNAL of the 9th and 27th of September, we find a reply to our examination of a previous article, by "Lex," on the relations of civil and ecclesiastical courts. If in nothing else, we agree with "Lex" on the importance of this subject, and with the permission of the editor, for whose former courtesy we wish to express our thanks, we wish to add a rejoinder.

"Lex" alleges that our "argument consists of a single proposition . . . and is preposterously untrue, which, interwoven with half a dozen incidental fallacies, forms the beginning, middle and end of his [our] essay." With time, space and patience of the reader, we think it would be easy to show that we such fallacies are found in our article, but only in the imagination of our reviewer. In regard to some of them we must contest ourselves with a simple denial, while we attempt on a few points still further to expose the errors of "Lex," and to justify our own position, on the main issue. He charges us (in substance) with repeating the blunder of an ignorant judge by saying that the so-established churches of Great Britain stand upon a different footing before the civil courts from our own. We repeated no such blunder. We said—and neither our language nor our argument would bear a different meaning—that where there was no established church it bore to the State different relations and different owes, and from these relations different consequences flowed.

He charges us with the "assumption that the spiritual decisions of ecclesiastical courts, which bind the conscience, are to be submitted to so long as they stand unappealed." We made no such assumption. We did not discuss this question at all. The issue did not require it.

He said: "Church members are still citizens whose property and civil rights are to be protected by the courts and against ecclesiastical, as against any other infidel, fop, rogue, assassin or robber." Certainly; no one denies that church members are citizens, or that their property and civil rights are to be protected by the courts. This is precisely what civil courts are instituted for—to protect the civil rights of all citizens. But our "one proposition" asserts only that these civil courts have no right to settle or in any manner to meddle in "purely ecclesiastical questions;" that their power over civil rights is full, complete, supreme and undivided, but does not extend in the smallest degree over ecclesiastical questions; that the power of the church is just as supreme and undivided in purely spiritual matters as that of the State. We argued from property. And we repeat again and again, if each will confine itself to its own sphere, Church and State will not come into conflict. What we complain of is, that the civil courts have not thus limited themselves. When Judge Hardin decides who are and who are not elders of the Walnut Street Church, is he not meddling with a subject purely ecclesiastical? When Judge Jameson undertakes to settle the canons of the Episcopal Church, and Judge Robertson to revise the decisions of the supreme judicatory of the Presbyterian Church, upon questions relating to its own constitution—to doctrine and discipline"—to the "qualifications of its ministers and its members"—to its system of "internal government, which Christ hath appointed," do these judges not invade the province of the Church? Will "Lex" deny that these are ecclesiastical questions? Will he venture boldly to say that civil courts ought to have jurisdiction in purely ecclesiastical questions? We do not believe that he will come squarely up to the issue and do either the one or the other. He may call us Jacobite, or Radical, or Papist, as those whose views lead to one or the other, or he may exclaim "preposterous error," "fallacy," "absurdity," "ignorance," and, under a cloud of harsh words, attempt to hide his head as the ostrich does under the sand of the desert; he may seek shelter behind the name (not the argument, for that would shelter no one) of Melville or the solemns of the Christian Observer, or taut "uniform current of decisions" which we cannot find, and which we cannot persuade them to print; he may seek such disguises to conceal the weakness of his argument, as the false prophet did his veil to conceal the deformity of his countenance from his fanatic followers, but he has not—we believe he will not and cannot—assail our position. That the church appertain all purely ecclesiastical questions—to the State all questions of property and civil rights.

In close connection with this point he says (we only give the substance) that we are misled by borrowing our ideas from the civil authorities, which are co-ordinate departments of the State, and whose opinions are, for that reason, respected by one another. We did borrow such ideas from the different departments of civil government. We had a right to borrow them. They fairly illustrated our subject. If not, why did not "Lex" point out in what the "fallacy" consists? It is true that the co-ordinate departments of the State do and ought to respect each other's acts. But it extends only to legitimate acts. Let a governor, in his official capacity as the executive, undertake to decide a pending litigation for a tract of land; or to confine a man in the penitentiary for robbery or horse-stealing, and let one of these men come with his writ of "habeas corpus" before Judge Hardin or Robertson, would it see great judges respect the act of a co-ordinate department of the State? Or let a sheriff undertake to hang a man merely upon his own judgment of his guilt, would judge or jury, or even "Lex" himself, pay the slightest respect to this unlawful act of a public functionary? The Governor should respect the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of a land title, and merely because it is the decision of a co-ordinate department of the State, but because the constitution and laws of the State have given to the court—not to the Governor—such authority to decide this subject. We quote the exact language of Judge Robertson. "Lex" says we "pervert" his opinion, but he does not show it, nor can he. Other authorities can be presented. In answer to it all, what has "Lex" to say? He asserts that authorities are numerous, but does not present them. He says indeed, that a certain case, that he does not explain—a certain noble lord whom he does not name, administered a withering rebuke on some churchman—he does not tell us who—for asserting the same doctrine which we uphold. In a few words the name of which he may have forgotten, and leaves to our imagination to supply time, place and circumstance. We suppose it is the best authority he has.

Omitting much we will close with one other point. Lex says "For certainly it is folly if not a worse fault in Christian men to set apart or endow funds for the propagation of Gospel truth and the service of God as he understands it, by the power of guardians of the civil courts, and finally may be wholly unknown in the world, to alter the nature of its own act, is to us inconceivable. If it be the proper function of an ecclesiastical tribunal to decide who is elder, it is always so; and every such decision ought to be respected by the civil courts as within its legitimate domain. If from such a decision any civil result, in the way of the control of property, flow, the fault lies not with the Church, which has only exercised the right of determining the qualifications of its own officers, not with the civil court, which has only required the execution of the deed of trust, but with the man who, in giving his property, imposed such conditions on it. This looks to us too plain to argue longer.

He engages us with another "fallacy so characteristic of all current Jacobin theories of civil officers, that the voice of majorities rather than the voice of constitutions and solemn compacts must determine what is law—that minorities have no sort of protection in constitutions." To one who has read our article we need hardly say there is not the slightest ground for the charge. The very reverse of what he alleges is true. What we have been most earnestly contending for is that "the voice of our constitution and solemn compacts" shall be heard; and when our constitution says that "to the General Assembly also belongs the power of deciding in all controversies respecting doctrine and discipline," we ask that its authority shall be respected. Will "Lex" join us in demanding that no Cæsar shall be allowed to usurp this high prerogative of Christ's house? We have said that there is no provision for the "appeal" that "Lex" that we hold that the voice of majorities rather than the voice of constitutions shall determine what is law. He shall come down himself. He says, "the following absurd proposition constitutes the beginning, middle and end of this [our] essay." Now he quotes our language, "What we do affirm is, that the decisions of ecclesiastical questions by our ecclesiastical courts, is final, because this is the mode appointed in their constitutions and covenants. It is part of every ecclesiastical constitution in the land, that all the decisions of courts on ecclesiastical matters must be final with all its own members." This is our language—this is our principle. And in neither the beginning, middle or end of it is there one word about majorities, or the slightest ground for his allegation. The reader will see our language which he spoken, is our inference from this doctrine, and which we now reproduce to show that we do not misrepresent "Lex." "If the control of church property depend upon the ecclesiastical status of any person or society, then as the church and it alone can determine this point, so the decision must have the effect of controlling the property question." Now, does it not surprise "Lex" that out of this language "Lex" would extract the horrible Jacobin doctrine of "majorities?" Our language is, we repeat, "exact conformity to their constitutions and covenants."

Instead of answering our argument, he finds it easier to shout, Papist! Jacobin! He is like a child that hears a rustling about stairs; who sees a ghost in every tree or strange or waving bough, or trembling shadow that he may chance to meet in the dusk of the evening. We trust that "Lex" will not be frightened at the Jacobin stories of the West Christian Commonwealth. These stories have had their run and served their purpose, nobody believes them now.

If, then, "Lex" holds that the constitution of the church is the law of the church, there can be no issue between us on this point. We accept the constitution of our church in all its parts, articles, and covenants.

Other things, we accept its own appointed tribunals and modes of settling all questions relating to doctrine and discipline. These tribunals and modes we judge to be agreeable to Scripture, and that the church is authorized to use them. Here we suppose we must part company with "Lex." We hold that the church neither asks nor requires any aid from any human power in spiritual things in deciding questions of "doctrine and discipline." "Lex" holds—at least in his principles lead to the conclusion—that she must call in the aid of the learned judges—Hardin, Robertson, and Jameson. We hold that her appointed tribunals and modes of procedure are the best, less authoritative and ought to be no less respected by the civil courts than other parts of the constitution. "Lex" supposes that judges versed in its principles (clearly and boldly) to be wholly ignorant that any such tribunals are found in the constitution; that they belong, we'll his opinion, adequate and indeed the only suitable tribunals to settle questions relating to the constitution of the Church. We deny the authority of the civil courts to revise the decisions of an ecclesiastical court on purely ecclesiastical questions; he asserts it.

Let us not be charged with claiming the smallest right for the church to meddle in civil affairs. We deny that we hold any such doctrine, or that our principles lead to such a conclusion. If Judge Hardin had found any ground in the law of the State for deciding the Walnut street church case as he did, we should have had no right to say a word as to the correctness of his decision—we might have complained of its injustice. But when it was found as we have contended it to be, upon his own opinions, and not upon the decision of the lawful and constitutionally appointed tribunal, the question was addressed, we are forced to the opinion that the State has invaded the province of the church. It is for the church and it alone to say who is elder, in the language of the constitution itself—to "declare . . . the qualifications of its ministers and members, who are entitled to sit in the several courts of government which Christ hath appointed." If the civil authorities do not respect this right of the Church its liberties are gone. It is made no such assumption. We did not discuss this question at all. The issue did not require it.

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Other things, we accept its own appointed tribunals and modes of settling all questions relating to doctrine and discipline. These tribunals and modes we judge to be agreeable to Scripture, and that the church is authorized to use them. Here we suppose we must part company with "Lex." We hold that the church neither

P. S.—TO MEMBERS OF THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.—Jesse M. Todd, right opposite the Capital Hotel, has all there is left of the popular "Old Pepper Whisky." He says he is keeping it for the next Legislature, and I guess he is because I can't get a drop. J.

☞ Louise Pyne lately sang at a concert in Glasgow a variety of Scottish, English and Irish ballads. She ought to visit this country again, for she is most pleasantly remembered here.

☞ An English tenor named Welford Morgan has sustained the part of Frits in the "Grand Duchess" over three hundred and fifty times.

☞ Albert Edward offers a £5 prize for the best bagpipe playing; to be competed for at an annual Highland gathering.

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 22, 1869.

Financial circles are very sorry to see the banks have more than they can do to accommodate their customers with all the currency which they require at 9 and 12 per cent., outside rates, up to 20 per cent., and in some transactions for a short time 24 per cent. is paid.

EXCHANGE—The market is a little less cramped with sellers, but is still coming to the banks from the South to commercial customers, where by pinch with difficulty at about one-fourth discount, but the banks sell their own drafts to other banks in round sums at from 1-32 to 1-64 discount, but the selling rate over the ordinary is par, and a charge of 1-32 premium is generally charged in currency-houses.

GOLD—Is not active but there is some demand with small offering. The New York market opened to-day at 132, sold at 5 P. M. closed at 132¾. We give the following as the closing quotations of this market:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	132	132¼
Silver halves and quarters	125	
Silver dimes	120	

GOVERNMENTS—BONDS—The New York market was reported dull to-day, with gold loans at 4c. Quotations show a slight advance over yesterday's prices. We quote:

Five-twenties, 1862	113½	113¾
Five-twenties, 1864	113¾	113¾
Five-twenties, 1865	113¾	113¾
Five-twenties, new issue	113¾	113¾
Five-twenties, 1867	113¾	113¾
Five-twenties, 1868	113¾	113¾
Ten-fortieths	110¾	110¾
Cy 6's	105¾	106¾

The following closing quotations indicate the course of prices for the past three days:

	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons, '81	113¾	113¾	113¾	¼	—
" '62	113¾	113¾	113¾	¼	—
" '64	113¾	113¾	113¾	¼	—
" '65	113¾	113¾	113¾	¼	—
New issue	113¾	113¾	113¾	¼	—
" '67	113¾	113¾	113¾	¼	—
Coupons, '68	113¾	113¾	113¾	¼	—
10-40s coupons	110¾	110¾	110¾	¼	—
Cy 6s	105¾	105¾	105¾	—	—

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—Locals generally dull but Nashville stock has taken an upward turn and several lots changed hands at 75¾, but the supply was exhausted towards evening.

MESSRS. NORTON, GALT & CO., Bankers, 150 Main street, quote as follows:

STOCKS.

National Bank, first	132	133½
National Bank, second	95	97
National Bank, Planters'	100	102
National Bank, City	101	103
Bank of Kentucky	97	98½
Bank of Louisville	111	112
Merchants' Bank	110	111½
Commercial Bank	110	111½
Northern Bank	110	111½
Citizens' Bank	110	111½
Farmers' Bank	110	111½
Mechanics' Bank	110	111½
Mechanics' Savings Bank (Portland)	110	111½
Falls City Tobacco Bank	97	98½
Manufacturers' Bank	110	111½
Louisville Insurance Company bank	120	121½
Citizens' Insurance Company bank	110	111½
Western Insurance Company bank	110	111½
German Insurance Company bank	110	111½
Kentucky Insurance Company bank	110	111½
Louisville Gas Company	110	111½
Louisville Pavement Company	110	111½
Jeff., Madi. & Ind. R. R.	110	111½
Louisville & Nashville R. R.	70¾	71¾
City 7s, improvements	74	75
City for bonds	74	75
City for Jeff. Railroad	74	75
City for L. and N. Railroad, M. F.	74	75
City for L. and N. Railroad, L. F.	74	75
City for Portland	74	75
City for wharf, old	74	75
City for water-works, old	74	75
City for water-works, new	74	75
Water-works bonds	74	75
Capital bonds, first issue	74	75
" second issue	74	75
" third issue	74	75
" fourth issue	74	75
Kentucky State bonds, old	74	75
" new	74	75
Jeffersonville Railroad bonds, old	74	75
" new	74	75
L. & F. R. R. bonds (C branch)	74	75
L. & N. R. R. bonds (M. & F.)	74	75
" (J. & J.)	74	75
" (M. br.)	74	75
" (J. br.)	74	75
City for Elizabethtown & Paducah R. R.	74	75
Ohio River Bridge Company	74	75
Louisville & Portland Canal	74	75

Bonds marked * are sold with interest added.

COMMERCIAL.

The weather to-day was unfavorable, and no hogs were slaughtered on Pro'ss. Lish had 381 head in pens, and will kill the first favorable day. Messrs. Duncan, Floyd & Co. have 200 head in pens. Receipts as yet are light, and prices range from \$4 75 to \$5 25, gross.

COMMERCIAL BROKERAGE.—We notice that Messrs. Goddard & Good, commercial brokers, who are doing an extensive business, have fitted up an office in the basement of the Masonic Hall buildings, corner of Main and Sixth streets. The location is one of the best in the city, and affords first-class facilities for the transaction of business in their line, which, we are glad to know, is steadily increasing.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

for the last twenty-four hours by the Frankfort, Nashville, Jeffersonville, and New Albany railroads, and by the river. (Furnished by the Board of Trade):

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
Apples, green, bbls	13	50
Butter, pkgs	30	30
Bacon, lbs	6	6
Bacon, ces	4	4
Bagging, lbs	207	200
Bagging, pieces	2	20
Cement, bbls		571
Cheese, pkgs	254	100
Candles, lbs	325	270
Coffee, lbs	29	250
Corn, bbls	93	50
Coal, bush		4400
Cotton, bales	547	111
Dried fruit	146	49
Fruit, fresh, pkgs	442	250
Feathers, lbs	44	20
Eggs, bxs and bbls	6	
Flour, bbls	1109	546
Furniture, pkgs	110	100
Hides, bdls	297	180
Hay, tons	224	10
Hogs, head	505	111
Horses, head	34	20
Iron, pig, tons		1100
Iron & steel, bdls and pcs	271	100
Lard, tcs	5	25
Lard, kegs	87	45
Lard, bbls		100
Merchandise, pkgs	497	1743
Mules, head	193	80
Oats, bush	55	1500
Oats, sacks		75
Offal, lbs	108	250
Potatoes, bbls		
Pork, mess, bbls	75	25
Pork, cases	23	25
Rice, casks	10	10
Sugar, hhs and bbls	36	72
Salt, bbls		30
Seeds, bags	190	5500
Shingles, No		1000
Tobacco, hhds	29	104
Tobacco, boxes	72	275
Whisky, bbls	391	353
Wheat, bush	300	8230
Wool, sacks	9	9
Woodenware, pkgs	82	592

Weekly Review of the Markets.

APPLES—Are in better demand, and prices are a shade firmer. Common to good are selling from \$2 50@3 50 per bbl., and choice \$3 75@4 00 per bbl.

ALCOHOL—Is in good demand, and prices during the week have ruled firmer at \$1 25@1 27 per gallon.

ALE AND BEER—Prices are steady with a fair demand. We continue to quote cream ale per bbl. at \$7 50; do per half-bbl. \$4 00; do per quarter bbl. \$2 25; do per half-bbl. \$4 00; bottled ale per dozen quarts \$1 40, do pint \$1, do half pints \$0 90; bottled porter per dozen quarts \$1 40, do pints \$1, do half pints \$0 90; lager beer at \$10 per bbl., half bbls \$6, and kegs \$3.

APPLE BRANDY—Is in good demand and firm. We quote prices nominal: Cooper & Co.'s Old Kentucky new, \$2@2 50; Tennessee and Indiana new, \$2@2 50.

BAGGING—Prices have undergone no quotable change, and stocks are ample to meet the demand. We continue to quote Union standard at 22c; Lewis, 21½c; Amoskeag grain bags at 43@50c; dry-goods at 24@25c; Gunny bags at 19@20c; Kentucky jute bags at 19@20c for 2-bush corn bags, and 19@20 for 1-bush oat bags. Gunny bags at 19c and 20@21c for cement bags.

BEESWAX—Prices are steady at 20@23 on arrival.

BROOM CORN—Is at fair demand, and we quote at \$120@150 per ton.

BUTTER—Country butter is in active demand, and the qualifications of its receipts from common to good, and 25@30c for choice lots in good packages. Western Reserve is in good demand at 30@35c. Firkin butter is in fair demand. We note sales of 400 lbs W. R. at 37c.

CHEESE—The stocks are ample and prices are steady, as follows: Factory per doz at 24c. Ne. 1 per doz at 24 50@3 00; Skimmer per doz at 24 50@3 00.

BARK—We note sales of chestnut oak at \$18@19 per cord on arrival and delivered.

CRANBERRIES—Are in good supply, at \$12@13 per bbl for choice.

COTTON—The market is quiet with light receipts. We note a sale of 8 bales ordinary to good ordinary at 23c.

COTTON

Courier-Journal.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 23, 1869.

THE NEWS.

Gold closed yesterday at 121 3-8.

Col. Carter, Secretary of the Territory of Arizona, is dead.

The Empress Eugenie arrived at Alexandria on Thursday morning.

The citizens of Rockbridge, Va., have voted $400,000 to the Valley Railroad.

Col. Stone, superintendent of the Apache mines, Arizona, was killed by Indians.

New tin deposits have been discovered in Los Angeles county, Washington Territory.

Indications now are that the Duke of Montpensier will be the successful candidate for the throne of Spain.

The safe of the Eastern Railroad at Manchester, Mass., was carried off on Thursday night, smashed, and robbed of $600.

The first snow of the season fell at Chicago yesterday. At 9 P. M. there was about two inches on the ground, and the snow still falling.

The Police Commissioner of Buffalo has been cited to appear before Gov. Hoffman, of New York, and answer the charge of malfeasance.

The Indiana Horse Fair Association will be held at Bellfont, commencing on the 26th and continuing six days. The premiums range from $11 to $600.

The Rodman House, in Rock Island, Ill., was totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The house and furniture were valued at $100,000.

E. H. Eunace, the well-known temperance lecturer, was found dead in his bed in Boston yesterday. It is supposed he died from an overdose of opium.

In the U. S. Circuit Court at St. Louis yesterday, Annie and Catherine Reagan and Gio vanni Comelisi, were found guilty of having counterfeit money in their possession.

A detachment of Federal soldiers has been escorting Lincoln county, Tenn., during the past two weeks, seeking illicit distilleries. They found none, and report Lincoln as very quiet and law abiding.

Port au Prince dates of the 5th state that a fight occurred between the steamers Salnave and Pelion, of the regnier, and the rebel steamers Quaker City and Florida, resulting in the defeat of the latter two. The Salnave was badly damaged.

Late Alaska Advices say rich discoveries of gold have been made in Lake county, in the Southern part of the Territory. The prospectors say they can make twenty dollars a day. The Indians are hostile and object to the settlement of "Boston men" in their country.

A horrible murder was committed near Purdy, Tennessee, on Sunday. Gilbert Combs shot and killed his brother Jacob, who was defending his mother against Gilbert. The affair grew out of a distribution of property left by their father. Gilbert fled, and had not been arrested at last accounts.

The verdict of the coroner's jury in the case of Hugh McMahon, killed last week on the New Jersey railroad at Waverly, N. Y., censures Reed Parker, the conductor, for ordering deceased off the train while under the influence of liquor, thereby he came to his death. The railroad company is also censured for permitting its agents to force passengers from a train on account of a dispute concerning fare.

A Fort Benton (Montana) telegram notices the arrival at a party of miners from a camp 125 miles north of there, they having been tortured in forty-one degrees of frost by Blackfeet Indians and the refusal of the British to sell provisions to citizens of the United States. The Indians committed depredations to the amount of nine men, supposed to compose one gang. The weather at Fort Benton is very cold, the mercury being ten degrees below zero.

The reception of the Duke of Edinburgh at Yokohama was very carried. The British residents presented an address to the Prince which he replied appropriately. On September 1st his Royal Highness rode to Yedo, where he was the guest of the Mikado. He rode the entire distance, which was 9 miles, illuminated with lights on bamboo poles. On the 18th he sailed for China. It is understood the Prince visits Pekin as a private individual, the Emperor of China having refused a state reception.

Judge Abel, of New Orleans, on Thursday called the grand jury together and delivered his charge to them upon the duties of the day. It possible, one of the most daring and successful frauds yet perpetrated in this country has been done this accomplished by wholesale perjury and subornation of perjury, and it was believed, by the conspiracy officials. He alluded to the false, corrupt, and fraudulent obtaining of warrants upon the State Treasury by the Governor. It is not easy to see why the people are more judicious or more fortunate in the selection of Appellate Judges. The first, second, and third volumes of J. J. Marshall's reports contain five hundred and thirty-four cases, decided in 1829 and 1830, at which time no Circuit Judge was elected by the people. Of these cases, one hundred and seventy-two were affirmed, and three hundred and sixty-two were reversed—over sixty-seven per cent. were reversed.

The secret of this gross work lies, not in an ill-tried judiciary, but in a over-worked Judiciary. Every morning, before breakfast the Circuit Judge examines the bar, has the contents of the pigeon-hole day read and signed, calls the equity docket till the jurors come in from the country, frequently during this morning hour interrupted by motions for new trials and other common law business; afterwards with jury trials in hand, he goes home for a short recess for dinner. Before supper, if the weather permits, he takes a short stroll, not expecting to be recognized, for he knows that he may not forget how to walk. After supper, perhaps could call to see little Tommy Jones, but by this time; whether appointed or elected, he must be a gentleman, at least in his own room, and must entertain his visitors. Then he goes to bed, or goes to work on chancery bundles of appalling magnitude, and midnight often finds him at work. This is his life nearly all the year. Has he time to study law as a system—as a science?

By separating the common law and equity courts, and providing separate Judges, this difficulty may be remedied. If the two courts have coincident terms, the objection of lawyers will be obviated. The Chancellor will occupy the morning till the hour for calling the common law orders, and the remainder of the day he can devote to the examination of cases submitted. Many cases could be argued at chambers, while the common law court is sitting. In difficult questions, each Judge would have the benefit of the other. Book would have time every day to devote to the study of law.

For such duties the present salary would be liberal. The expense would of course be increased. But the work would be more independently by the facility, dispatch, and accuracy which it would result.

If the Chancellor were allowed in practice in the common law court, a smaller salary would suffice, say $1,500 a year. In such case the court has been proposed, is calculated to shame the dignity and influence of 4 court.

B.

Cold Traveling.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

The writer was one of a company of about fifteen persons, the majority of whom were ladies and young children, one of whom was a baby two months old at the breast, who were transferred from the Louisville and Chicago train, last evening at 6 o'clock, to the Louisville and Nashville Transfer Omnibus. On entering the vehicle we found all the glass in front windows and several of the side windows broken out, and no means of keeping out the driving air of the backs of our necks and shoulders. Many of the ladies, with a commendable forethought, had provided themselves with shawls, and in this way, exposed to this thorough draught, they were protected, very painfully, in succession. Almost every child cried to go home, but by considerable coaxing to keep the breach in its comfort with the promise of a ride on the omnibus, or one ginger. The weather at Port Benton is very cold, the mercury being ten degrees below zero.

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THE HAUNTED HOUSE.

Its Bombardment by the Roughs, and The Ghost Pronounced a Hoax.

Since the publication of the stories which have been so long retailed in regard to the haunting of a phantom lady and a carriage drawn by invisible horses in one of the rooms of a house down town, there has been much public excitement over the matter, and this excitement has developed itself into little crowds who go nightly and demand admittance to the house about the hour that well conducted graveyards are supposed to yawn, and so persistent are some of these crowds that when they are refused the freedom of the premises they resort to cobble-stones and other destructive missiles, which they mercifully pour into the windows until a pistol-shot from the occupants of the house or a debouch of the police quarters thereabouts and the moonlight gradually lulls to quiet all the noise in the neighborhood.

On Wednesday night a party of the Waddell Grays were paralleled in all up in the house to look for the ghost, but up to one o'clock in the morning they saw nothing unusual, and, about this time, a crowd of roughs coming up, the Grays, to avoid a difficulty, quietly retired. Night before last, five men were found in the house, who, when questioned, declared themselves to be policemen. They were in uniform, but explained that they were in citizens' dress, for the purpose of ferreting out the mystery. The supper room was not closed during the entire evening. A more sumptuous repast was never before spread in Louisville. The tables groaned beneath the towering pyramids of delicacies, roasted whole, champagne, and *bisque de glace* together with every delicacy the country affords. There were many beautifully-dressed ladies in attendance, too numerous to describe, but among the most conspicuous were Mrs. D. P. Faulds, Mrs. J. R. Middleton, and Mrs. Robert Floyd. Mrs. Floyd wore a dress of green silk of exquisite shade, the bodice was ornamented with wild flowers. Our space forbids mention of the costumes of many others equally remarkable for taste and beauty.

A Week of Weddings.

The present week has been one of joy and matrimony to many. Wednesday evening there was a brilliant wedding at the First Presbyterian church, and Mr. S. Offutt, of Shelby county, and Miss Florence E. Graham, of this city, were bride and groom. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. S. R. Wilson. After the wedding a handsome reception was given at the residence of the bride's uncle, Dr. Graham, on Fourth.

At the Broadway Methodist Episcopal church, on Thursday morning, Mr. Henry C. Dennis, a merchant of Lebanon, Kentucky, was married to Miss Ellen A. Murphy, eldest daughter of Thomas Murphy, Esq., of this city. Rev. B. H. Rivers, D. D., officiated.

On the morning train from Cincinnati yesterday was a party consisting of a bridal party from O'Bannon's Station, together with the Great Western Star Band, which had gone up to make music for the wedding party. The principals were Mr. J. C. DeLong, of Louisiana, and Miss Mary C., daughter of J. B. O'Bannon, Esq., of this city. The wedding was celebrated Thursday evening, and was a most delightful occasion.

The Opera House.

Bouccicault's beautiful drama entitled "Dot," adapted from Dickens' Christmas story of "The Cricket on the Hearth," was played last night to the largest house of the season. There were many standing room. The play was well put upon the stage, the cast being good indeed. Mr. John E. Owens as "Caleb Plummer" was of course the chief attraction. It is needless to say that he rendered the part with taste and feeling. Every part is one in which he has achieved much reputation, although it was written originally for Jefferson. If we mistake not, "Dot" will be presented to-day at the matinee. The market fever with which it has been received would seem to indicate that it would have quite a run if Mr. Owens would prolong his engagement. To-night Paul Fry and the Live Indian will be given.

Iron Foundries in Louisville.

There are twenty-four iron foundries in Louisville, using, at a low estimate, one hundred and fifty tons of iron per day. The following list of those foundries has been furnished us:

Stoves—Hare, Leaf, & Co.; Baxter, Kyle, & Co.; Anderson, Hackett, & Co.; Lithgow & Co.; Bridgeford & Co.

Plows—B. F. Avery & Co.; Brinly, Dodge, & Hardy; Hays & Conquest.

Machinery—Aitkin & Drummond; Jno. B. Dumesnil, Louis. Long, & Co.; Atmar, Cochran, & Co.; W. H. Grainger; Barbarous & Co.; Kirk, Dennis, & Co.

Agricultural machinery—Louisville Agricultural Works, Brennan & Co.

Architectural Iron—Snead & Co.; Snead, Sayre, & O'Bryan; F. W. Mers.

Pipe—Dennis Long; Nashville Railroad Foundery; Crescent Foundery; unsed.

Jobbing work—Darrah, Emerson, & McCrury.

Grant Uncertain A or Coming.

Messrs. M. Kehr & Co., of the Louisville Hotel, having extended the hospitalities of their house to President Grant during the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee in this city, yesterday received the following note:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 18, 1869.

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your letter of the 14th inst., and have to thank you for your very cordial invitation to accept the hospitalities of your house at the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee" in November. I fear that it will be impossible for me to be present on that occasion, but if I should conclude to attend it will afford me great pleasure to accept your invitation.

Very respectfully,
(signed) U. S. GRANT.
Messrs. M. Kehr & Co., Louisville, Ky.

The Davenports.

These wonderful gentlemen had a crowded house again last night at Weisiger Hall. Their performances, whether spiritual or non-spiritual, a question over which their audience are sadly puzzled, are unquestionably good and entertaining. Until the public find out the conjurer, they are forced to accept the mysterious doings as the result of something more than human agency, and may do so without any great or especial harm. So long as mystery is kept alive, we'll be content without the wisdom. The Davenports stay another night and give a matinee this afternoon.

Union Prayer Meeting.

The union prayer meeting in the Young Men's Christian Association rooms will hereafter be held at half past 8 o'clock in the morning instead of 9 o'clock as formerly. The attendance is gradually increasing, and the meeting is becoming more interesting each day. Persons of all Christian denominations, and persons of no denomination, are earnestly invited to attend these meetings. The exercises are not tedious.

The Louisville Presbytery.

The Presbytery of Louisville will hold an adjourned meeting in Owensboro next Thursday at 11 o'clock A. M. It is hoped that there will be a full attendance. Delegates from this city will assemble on the Hendderson packet Tuesday evening. The packet company have kindly consented to return all delegates free who may pay full fare going.

The Skating Rink.

The warning aperatus at the rink has been put in requisition before, and the person is now very comfortable. It will be open this the fashionable evening of the week. There will doubtless be a large attendance.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

GOULDABLY drawn at Hoyt'sterville to-day.

A MAN named Jacob Dukehart was arrested yesterday as a vagrant.

JOHN MOORE and Alexander Hemans were in jail last night for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

THE Alpha Literary Club has been partially organized, and permanent officers will be elected next week.

In Justice White's court a man named Clark has been fined to the amount of $100 on the strength of an unpolled state he pulled off a dedimmed horse upon one McKarty.

DR. J. C. DURBIN left at our office yesterday a beet twenty inches long and nineteen inches in circumference. This huge specimen was raised by Dr. D. on his lot on Preston street, in this city.

A TELEGRAM was received yesterday by Col. H. M. Marland announcing that President Grant and Gen. Sherman would positively attend the meeting of the Army of the Tennessee on the 17th and 18th of November.

THE new Radical paper will start on $35,000, and a guarantee of a specific number of subscribers in each district of the State. The daily will be $6 per annum, the weekly $2. Rather slim fare for a Louisville newspaper—in these days.

THE following figures are from the Western Dispensary report for the month ending September 30th: Treated at Dispensary, 139; visited at their phone, 28. Males, 78; females, 86. Americans, 91; Germans, 1; Irish 27, English 1, African 12. Prescriptions filled, 809.

THERE are whisperings of a new and magnificent building to be put up by the Board of Trade. No definite action has yet been taken, but the enterprise is certainly worth the consideration of our merchants and business men, if Louisville is to hold up her head among the commercial cities of the Union.

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ELIZA J. DAUBERT was granted a divorce from her husband, Louis Daubert, in the Chancery Court yesterday. The grounds upon which the divorce was asked were drunkenness on the part of the husband, wasting of his estate, making unsuitable provision for the plaintiff and cruel and inhuman behavior, manifesting a settled aversion to the plaintiff, thereby destroying her peace and happiness.

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Real Estate Transfers.

The following is a list of real estate transfers for the week ending October 21, 1869:

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Wm. Stewart to E. Aubrey, 32½ acres, Jefferson ... 3,612 00

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Isabella Holburn to M. Muldoon, Portland Avenue, 50 feet front by 150 deep, 40 by 250 feet ... 1,200 00

Joseph Kuhn to Wm. Otto, Gray, between Nineteenth and Twentieth, 20 by 107 feet ... 2,400 00

E. D. Standiford to H. Bickel, 16½ acres in Jefferson county ... 5,494 37

Thomas A. Weber, 17 acres in Jefferson county ... 1,950 00

Isham Henderson to N. Witty, lot No. 2, Henderson ... 282 50

R. G. Taylor to Letitia Taylor, lots 26, 27, 28, in Taylor's subdivision ... 125 00

C. H. Bissell to Celestine Columbi, 37½ by 76 feet, Green and Ninth ... 4,100 00

F. J. E. A. Pfingstlaue to Wm. Saltwasser, 25 by 167 feet, Market street, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth ... 700 00

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued for the week ending October 23:

F. C. Davis to Mary C. O'Bannon.
Chas. Bierman to Henrietta Meyer.
W. W. Willis to Mary Sanders.
Thos. P. Lynch to Ellen Mccan.
Jno. R. Hourigan to Ann McCorie.
Patrick Sachan to Mary Cain.
John Todd to Siena E. Ray.
Jno. Hennessy to Mary Dearing.
Henry Fechter to Mary Husk.
Adam Krausbaar to Carissina Schorilke.
Ignatius Yeiser to Angie Bulleit.
John Emrich to Dena Carman.
Fred. Sager to Elizabeth Bernstein.
Richard E Quick to Nancy Mitchell.
John A. Smissen to Mary E. Hissinger.
Christopher Cleaver to Wealthy Ann Shaw.
August Schmitt to Barbara Barteiguq.
Robert J. Mcdonald to Catherine C. McCrory.
H. C. Gilmer to Anna J. Collins.
Goulieb Bader to Caroline Heckhaus.
Jacob Weiss to Mary Schmidt.
Albert Seekamp to Maria E. Kieler.
Laurence E. Hanson to Sarah Blansbrough.
Solomon Lewis to Isabella Bau.
Henry C. Dennis to Eliza A. Murphy.
Albert T. Coucher to Annie Morris.
Benj. F. Offutt to Florence E. Graham.
George B. Wright to Mary Ann Schoonschmacker.
James Mankin to Laura A. Dent.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Oct. 23.

The "Jeff." items were unavoidably omitted yesterday.

Coloman Gibbs, better known as Coloman Pelston, died of consumption on Thursday morning.

The county tax on dogs is $1 for each male and $2 for each additional male; also $2 for each female.

Two drunks were before Judge Mathews on Thursday morning, and two yesterday. They were, as usual, fined and released.

The State and county taxes for the year 1869 has been assessed as follows: State, 15 cents; school, 16 cents; sinking fund, 10 cents, and county 45 cents.

Miss J. Lizzie Fisher, an estimable young lady, formerly of Jeffersonville and highly respected by her numerous friends in this place, was buried near Cincinnati on Tuesday.

James Howard & Co., ship-builders, are constructing a large side-wheel steamer for the Cairo and Evansville trade; also a splendid side-wheel passenger packet for the St. Louis and Memphis line.

The Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons adjourned at Franklin on Thursday. John G. Griggs and S. S. Johnson, who were the delegates from Jeffersonville, returned home on Friday morning.

The Rose Hill Mission Sabbath School is in receipt of additional scholars, and the excellent ladies have lately tendered their services, which fact is highly gratifying to those who have borne the heat and burden of the day.

Sheep-killing dogs have been at work on the Charlestown pike, about six miles from Jeffersonville. Within a week past Nathan L. McDaniel has had five killed, John Hilton two, Willis B. Goodwyn, Dr. George W. Lewman, Levi Sparks, Mrs. Hannah McKinsey, Mrs. Elizabeth Todd and Mrs. Mary Dunn one each, for which he or brother C. Hinton, also as Wm. Warren Viles, of Versailles. Woodford county, Ky. He is believed to be the notorious forger who has long since succeeded in duping a number of clergymen and other persons in Cincinnati.

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CITY FEATURES.

Beef Sells High.

So do pork and hams; also mules and other live stock. Tobacco, cotton and all other marketable produce bring a good price. Why is it, then, that false prophets, evil progenitators and other bearish wiseacres predict financial ruin? Don't believe a word of it. Have confidence, and be prudent, and all will be well. The country is loan in debt than for twenty years past.

To-Day.

Gollmier's twenty-eighth drawing takes place to-day at Hopkinsville, Ky. Sale of tickets close at 12 P. M. Tickets only $1 or 6 for $5. W. Scott Glore, agent, corner Third and Jefferson.

Ladies' dog-skin gloves (Laporte's), a serviceable fall glove, at Green & Green's.

I. O. O. F.

Representatives to the Grand Lodge, to meet here on Tuesday next, should read the notice in this paper headed I. O. O. F.

Louisville's Future.

If any one has doubts as to the solid and steady growth of our city, let him go out on some of the best avenues leading south and look at the thirty to fifty new residences going up in another summer, but the enterprise is certainly worth the consideration of our merchants and business men, if Louisville is to hold up her head among the commercial cities of the Union.

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Isabella Holburn to M. Muldoon, Portland Avenue, 50 feet front by 150 deep, 40 by 250 feet ... 1,200 00

Joseph Kuhn to Wm. Otto, Gray, between Nineteenth and Twentieth, 20 by 107 feet ... 2,400 00

E. D. Standiford to H. Bickel, 16½ acres in Jefferson county ... 5,494 37

Thomas A. Weber, 17 acres in Jefferson county ... 1,950 00

Isham Henderson to N. Witty, lot No. 2, Henderson ... 282 50

R. G. Taylor to Letitia Taylor, lots 26, 27, 28, in Taylor's subdivision ... 125 00

C. H. Bissell to Celestine Columbi, 37½ by 76 feet, Green and Ninth ... 4,100 00

F. J. E. A. Pfingstlaue to Wm. Saltwasser, 25 by 167 feet, Market street, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth ... 700 00

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued for the week ending October 23:

F. C. Davis to Mary C. O'Bannon.
Chas. Bierman to Henrietta Meyer.
W. W. Willis to Mary Sanders.
Thos. P. Lynch to Ellen Mccan.
Jno. R. Hourigan to Ann McCorie.
Patrick Sachan to Mary Cain.
John Todd to Siena E. Ray.
Jno. Hennessy to Mary Dearing.
Henry Fechter to Mary Husk.
Adam Krausbaar to Carissina Schorilke.
Ignatius Yeiser to Angie Bulleit.
John Emrich to Dena Carman.
Fred. Sager to Elizabeth Bernstein.
Richard E Quick to Nancy Mitchell.
John A. Smissen to Mary E. Hissinger.
Christopher Cleaver to Wealthy Ann Shaw.
August Schmitt to Barbara Barteiguq.
Robert J. Mcdonald to Catherine C. McCrory.
H. C. Gilmer to Anna J. Collins.
Goulieb Bader to Caroline Heckhaus.
Jacob Weiss to Mary Schmidt.
Albert Seekamp to Maria E. Kieler.
Laurence E. Hanson to Sarah Blansbrough.
Solomon Lewis to Isabella Bau.
Henry C. Dennis to Eliza A. Murphy.
Albert T. Coucher to Annie Morris.
Benj. F. Offutt to Florence E. Graham.
George B. Wright to Mary Ann Schoonschmacker.
James Mankin to Laura A. Dent.

THE COURTS.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. R. S. CHAIN, JUDGE.

Thomas Kelly; case discharged.

Wm. Pare, drunkenness; $5 fine and $100 bond for 20 days.

Wm. Smith, same charge and same order.

Thomas Washington and George Parker, disorderly conduct; $5 fine each.

Mary Darr, cutting David Berger with intent to kill; held in $500 to answer.

Phil. Jordan and Wm. Fiermann, stealing $45 from Mrs. Kadle; held to answer.

Sam. Jones and Jacob Hughes, cutting Pat Cain with intent to kill; held in $400 to answer.

Henry Alford, stealing clothes from W. Waterhouse; $200 to answer.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

HON. BLAND BALLARD, JUDGE.

United States vs. Martin Marsh and James Mitchell, charged with shooting at Thos. Coward, and Archibald Ferguson, with intent to kill; unable to agree upon a verdict, was discharged and the case continued till the next term of court.

United States vs. Wm. Gannaway. The defendant is charged with having in his possession a still and distilled spirits without having paid the special tax required by law. He was sentenced to six months in the penitentiary, to pay a fine of $1,000 and costs and to be committed until the fine and costs be paid. The accused resides in Breckinridge county.

The grand jury yesterday found an indictment for murder against Henry C. Deaton, who at one time was Captain of the steamer Phantom at the time that boat exploded her boilers on the 4th of July. The indictment are misconduct and negligence in the discharge of duty; that the pump used to supply the boiler with water was out of repair and unfitted for use; and that the boat was racing with the steamer Rose at the time, thereby endangering the persons lost their lives by the explosion, which was the result of misconduct and negligence on the part of the defendant.

A Card from Col. Bayles.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Oct. 21, 1869.

(To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.)

On my return from Washington on the 5th instant, I found myself the unwilling victim of a dirty and scurrilous piece published in your paper on the 22d ult., during my absence at the Capital. I refer to the article headed "Bayles," which I held the appointment of the President, and which I have no doubt in my mind as can be rendered by any man in this State, and with nothing, so far as I know, alleged against my character or conduct, save in the above named paper, which I am certain never reached Washington. I am not aware that I have ever had a line to advertise my return in my applications to you to find out the author of this vile slander, I hope you will do me the favor to let me know, that I may pour vote of the 5th instant communicating to the author of this infamous slander. This note was the first information I could get from you of the unprincipled attack you had made upon me, nor was you thought it was a speed, but asked time to find out who it was. I am sure at least of the great number of speeds in this city—the Hon. James Speed—I have made respects since my return, and he certainly would be aware that some of the Speeds are my bitterest enemies, and could not have written me, and I presume so can be made by a man who, without cause or provocation, has done you a wanton injury. This Speed—Orlando O'Connor, Orrill, Sackleader, Viesman and Walling—16.

Mr. Coke, from same, reported an ordinance concerning claim agents, which was read a second time and passed.

Mr. Coke, from same, reported an ordinance concerning brokers, which was read a second time and passed.

Mr. Coke, from same, reported an ordinance concerning the sale of horses, which was read a second time and passed.

Mr. Coke, from same, reported an ordinance concerning the sale of gunpowder, which was read a second time and passed.

Mr. Coke, from same, reported an ordinance fixing the price of Boxes for butchers, traders, &c., in the private markets, and prescribing penalties, which was read a second time.

Mr. Gorman moved to amend by striking out 25 and inserting $25 as the price of butchers' license.

On motion of Mr. Clemens, the said amendment was laid on the table.

Mr. Gorman moved to amend by striking out 25 and inserting $25 as the price of butchers' license.

On motion of Mr. Clemens, the said amendment was laid on the table.

Mr. Coke moved the previous question.

Mr. Gorman moved to amend by striking out 25 and inserting $25 as the price of butchers' license.

On motion of Mr